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Compilation on Cuba

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies

2. In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the accession of Cuba to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.[3]

3. The same Committee encouraged Cuba to consider ratifying the treaties to which it was not yet a party, namely the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[4] In 2017, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, recommended that Cuba ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930.[5]

4. In 2015, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Cuba ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[6] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women encouraged Cuba to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.[7]

5. In 2017 the Committee on Enforced Disappearances invited Cuba to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or

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Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also encouraged Cuba to recognize its competence to receive and consider individual and inter-State communications under articles 31 and 32 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[8]

6. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Cuba accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[9]

7. In 2017, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons and the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity conducted official visits to Cuba.[10]

8. In 2013 and 2016, Cuba made financial contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).[11]

III. National human rights framework[12]

9. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances took note of the information provided by Cuba concerning the existence of an inter-institutional system guaranteeing that complaints of any human rights violation were addressed. It regretted, however, that Cuba had not established an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). [13] Two other Committees made similar recommendations.[14]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination[15]

10. While noting the efforts Cuba had made, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged it to adopt a comprehensive strategy to modify or eliminate patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes that discriminated against women. It also called upon Cuba to use temporary special measures to accelerate the substantive equality of women, particularly women of African descent, elderly women, women with disabilities and rural women.[16]

11. Referring to its concluding observations of 2011, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination thanked Cuba in 2013 for the information provided on the legal framework applicable to discrimination, and requested additional information on cases of discrimination considered by the courts and on measures taken to facilitate access for victims of racial discrimination to judicial remedies in cases of racial discrimination. The Committee also took note of the efforts made by Cuba to promote the African heritage, and requested information on concrete measures taken to integrate a gender perspective into all policies and strategies aimed at combating racial discrimination.[17]

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights[18]

12. In 2017, the Independent Expert on international solidarity stated that Cuba had demonstrated a long-standing tradition of solidarity with other countries that were working to overcome development challenges.[19] She noted that Cuba had strong partnerships with more than 30 countries, characterized by good practices it shared with the rest of the world, such as its literacy programme "Yo si puedo" (Yes I can) and the community physical activity project "Por la Vida" (Project for life), which had been replicated in numerous

countries. She praised Cuba for its outstanding responsiveness to health crises and natural disasters abroad.[20]

13. In 2015, the Secretary-General of the United Nations commended the role of Cuba as a guarantor country in assisting the peace process in Colombia.[21]

14. In 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights welcomed the developments towards normalizing the relationship between Cuba and the United States of America.[22] The United Nations country team indicated that the United States embargo continued to have a direct impact on the human development context in Cuba and that the recent policy concerning the relationship between the United States and Cuba included the restriction of some of the more flexible measures, including on travel and spending, that had been introduced previously.[23]

15. In 2017, OHCHR noted that, according to the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, the extraterritorial sanctions of the United States against Cuba had had a negative impact on the country's ability to trade with the outside world and access foreign currency and international markets, including its ability to purchase food, medicines and technology at competitive prices.[24] The same year, the United Nations General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions on the matter, adopted resolution 72/4 on the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.[25]

16. The United Nations country team noted that the Government had continued implementing the economic and institutional reorganization process known as the "updating process of the economic model". As part of that process, a number of institutional and structural changes had been implemented.[26]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[27]

17. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted that, although the death penalty remained on the statute books, it had not been imposed since 2003.[28]

18. The Committee recommended that Cuba incorporate enforced disappearance into national legislation as an autonomous offence, and characterize it as a crime against humanity. Emphasizing the continuous nature of enforced disappearances, the Committee recommended that measures should be taken to establish expressly that the term of limitation for criminal proceedings for such offences commenced from the moment when the enforced disappearance ceased. The Committee also recommended that domestic legislation should provide for a comprehensive system of reparation for victims that fully met international standards and encouraged Cuba to set up a procedure for obtaining a declaration of absence as a result of enforced disappearance.[29]

19. The Committee was concerned that, according to the Criminal Procedure Act, the power to order pretrial detention lay with the prosecutor, and noted that persons under arrest were not brought before a judge until the investigation process had been completed. It recommended that measures should be taken to ensure that all persons under arrest who were not released should be brought promptly before a judge for a hearing on the adoption of any measure entailing deprivation of liberty, and most particularly pretrial detention.[30]

20. The Committee noted with concern that, pursuant to the provisions of article 249 of the Criminal Procedure Act, a person deprived of liberty could establish communication with his or her defence counsel only from the time when an order had been made to apply any one of the authorized precautionary measures, the majority of which were imposed between the first 24 and 72 hours, rather than from the time when the deprivation of liberty commenced. It recommended that Cuba should guarantee that all persons deprived of liberty had access to a lawyer from the outset of the deprivation of liberty.[31]

21. The Committee noted the information concerning State and non-State agencies that could visit places where persons deprived of liberty were held. It observed, however, that

no specific independent mechanism had been established to carry out regular visits to all places where persons deprived of liberty were held and recommended that one should be established.[32]

22. In 2014, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention welcomed the release of a number of detainees, announced after moves to normalize relations between Cuba and the United States had been made public.[33] In 2015, OHCHR noted that at least nine political prisoners had been released by the Cuban authorities, reportedly as part of the agreement between the two countries.[34]

23. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances encouraged Cuba to ensure that its legal framework was fully compliant with the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[35]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[36]

24. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances took note of the information concerning existing guarantees on the independence and impartiality of the courts. However, it observed that article 121 of the Constitution established the hierarchical subordination of the courts to the National Assembly and the Council of the State and expressed concern that such subordination could affect the independence of the courts. The Committee recommended that Cuba guarantee full independence of the judiciary and other branches of government.[37]

25. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned about the lack of effective access to justice for women and recommended that Cuba ensure women's access to justice, including through free legal aid and victim protection programmes. The Committee noted that Cuba had some institutions with certain powers to receive complaints. Nevertheless, it was concerned that existing mechanisms were not used by women, and recommended that Cuba ensure that women had easy and secure access to those institutions. It was also concerned about the absence of a complaint mechanism to report cases of discrimination and violations of women's human rights, and recommended establishing such a mechanism.[38]

26. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted with concern that in Cuba acts of enforced disappearance could fall under the jurisdiction of military courts, since such courts could try criminal cases for acts committed in military zones or in which a member of the military was accused. It recommended taking measures to ensure that investigations and trials of such acts remained expressly excluded from military jurisdiction in all cases and could be investigated and tried only in the ordinary courts. It also recommended that Cuba should expressly establish a mechanism to ensure that law enforcement or security forces whose members were suspected of involvement in the commission of an enforced disappearance did not participate in the investigation.[39]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[40]

27. In 2015, OHCHR stated that it had been particularly concerned about the short-term detention of political opponents, human rights activists and members of civil society organizations. OHCHR had received numerous reports over the previous four years of such detentions, without a warrant, especially in advance of certain meetings and events, apparently in order to prevent specific people from participating.[41] The same year, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urged the authorities to respect everyone's rights to freedom of expression and to peaceful assembly and association and to stop arbitrarily arresting people, in particular before, during and after peaceful demonstrations. He called for the release of all those who had been arbitrarily arrested.[42]

28. Several special procedure mandate holders sent communications to Cuba relating to, inter alia, allegations of harassment, intimidation and reprisals and, in certain cases, ill-treatment, arrests and violations of the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful association.[43] In its replies, the Government stated, inter alia, that the allegations were untrue and politically motivated and that the organizations and/or persons mentioned were not human rights defenders in Cuba.[44]

29. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted reports of intimidation and arrests of journalists working for non-State-run digital media. It also noted that Cuba did not have a freedom of information law, defamation remained criminalized and those who produced or circulated publications without indicating the origin or in non-compliance with the rules relating to publication could face imprisonment for up to one year and/or a fine. The authorities of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, the regulatory body for radio and television broadcasting, were appointed by the Government. UNESCO encouraged Cuba to foster a more pluralistic and independent media environment in accordance with international standards, to set up an independent broadcast regulator to award and administer broadcast licences, to introduce a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards, and to decriminalize defamation and subsequently incorporate it into the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards.[45]

30. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted the information provided by Cuba on the protective measures available, in the event of discrimination, to any workers who expressed ideas contrary to the regime. It recalled that, in protecting workers against discrimination in employment and occupation on the basis of political opinion, the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) implied that protection should be afforded to workers in respect of activities expressing or demonstrating opposition to the established political principles, even if certain doctrines were aimed at fundamental changes in the institutions of the State. The Committee of Experts trusted that Cuba would take the necessary measures to ensure that all workers, including independent journalists, were able to exercise their occupation freely and without discrimination based on political grounds, even if they expressed opinions contrary to the established order.[46]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery

31. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons commended Cuba for its political will to address trafficking in persons, welcomed the strong focus of the Government on prevention and noted with pleasure the recently established national action plan to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and protect victims (2017–2020). However, she noted a number of challenges that needed to be addressed in order to effectively combat trafficking.[47]

32. The Special Rapporteur recommended that Cuba revise its anti-trafficking legal framework with clearly defined elements of trafficking, make it inclusive of all forms of trafficking, and extend the protection of children for sexually motivated crimes from 16 years of age up to the internationally recognized age of 18 years.[48] She also recommended that Cuba implement the national action plan with clearly defined objectives, adequately financed activities, delineated responsibilities and clear indicators, and expedite the establishment of the interministerial committee envisaged under the plan.[49]

33. The Special Rapporteur recommended that Cuba step up its efforts to investigate, prosecute and convict traffickers, and take urgent action to create public awareness about all forms of trafficking in persons, including forced labour, labour exploitation, sexual exploitation and the removals of organs. She also recommended that Cuba protect and assist all victims of trafficking and ensure that they were not criminalized as a result of the crimes or administrative violations they had committed relating to their exploitation.[50]

34. The ILO Committee of Experts encouraged the Government to continue taking measures to combat forced prostitution and trafficking in women for the purposes of sexual exploitation.[51] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called upon Cuba to address the root causes of trafficking and prostitution in order to address the vulnerability of girls and women to sexual exploitation and trafficking, and to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of victims.[52] The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons noted that any fear of being punished was a major obstacle for victims of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation to report the abuse they had suffered. She called for the social stigma surrounding prostitution and sex work to be removed, and for the closure of the so-called rehabilitation centres where women were detained, even though prostitution was not a crime.[53]

35. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Cuba strictly apply its zero-tolerance policy towards the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, and monitor the stay of persons sought as offenders or suspected of child sexual abuse while in its territory. The Committee was concerned that child victims of sexual abuse might in practice be treated as offenders and stigmatized. It recommended that all child victims receive appropriate support for their recovery and reintegration.[54]

36. The Committee welcomed the measures to prevent child sex tourism and recommended that Cuba strengthen the knowledge and monitoring capacity of law enforcement officials regarding child sex tourism.[55]

37. The Committee urged Cuba to bring the Criminal Code into full compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, by properly criminalizing all forms of sale of children and child pornography, and ensuring that the Code covered all children under the age of 18.[56]

38. The Committee was concerned that only a small percentage of cases of offences relating to the Optional Protocol led to prosecution and criminal sanctions. It recommended that Cuba fully investigate and prosecute all reported offences.[57]

5. Right to privacy and family life

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that the adoption of the draft Family Code had been postponed. It recommended that Cuba prioritize the adoption of the Code.[58]

40. The Committee was concerned that, although the minimum legal age of marriage was set at 18 years, a special authorization, not necessarily by a court, might be obtained for girls at 14 and boys at 16 years of age. It recommended that in exceptional cases of marriage below the age of 18, the same age limit be set for girls and boys, at 16 years of age, and that court authorization be required in all such cases.[59]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[60]

41. While noting the adoption of the new Labour Code, which provided that all citizens who were able to work had the right to obtain a job without discrimination on a number of grounds, the ILO Committee of Experts requested that Cuba amend the Code so that it defined and expressly prohibited direct and indirect discrimination on the basis of at least all the grounds set out in the ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, including race, political opinion, national extraction and social origin. It also requested that Cuba take the necessary measures to ensure that in practice no information concerning political or religious opinion was sought from workers or students.[61]

42. While noting the Labour Code provisions aimed at ensuring equality between men and women in the employment sector, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned that the Code did not contain any provisions on the principle of equal pay for work of equal value or on sexual harassment in the workplace. It requested that Cuba ensure equal opportunities for women in the labour market and urged it to include in the Labour Code provisions on the principle of equal pay for work of equal value and on the prohibition of sexual harassment. The Committee also urged Cuba to encourage men to share parental responsibilities on an equal footing with women.[62]

2. Right to an adequate standard of living[63]

43. The Independent Expert on international solidarity noted that the Cuban food subsidy programme had been a significant factor in Cuba achieving the target of the Millennium Development Goals relating to the reduction of hunger and undernourishment to below 5 per cent since 2005.[64] In 2016 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

United Nations (FAO) indicated that Cuba had the lowest incidence of low birth weight in the region (5.3 per cent).[65]

44. The United Nations country team stated that, according the 2016 *Regional Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean*, the social achievements of Cuba had been higher than expected according to its level of per capita income.[66]

3. Right to health[67]

45. The Secretary-General of the United Nations praised the Cuban health-care system, rooted in primary health care, which yielded outstanding results — lower infant mortality, higher life expectancies and universal coverage. It was a model for many countries around the world.[68] The Independent Expert on international solidarity noted that the right to health protection and care was enshrined in the Cuban Constitution. The State guaranteed that right by providing free medical and hospital care in polyclinics and preventive and specialist treatment centres, along with free dental care, and by promoting health education and awareness, vaccinations and other measures to prevent the outbreak of disease.[69]

46. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was deeply concerned about teenage pregnancies and recommended that Cuba include comprehensive, age-appropriate programmes on sexual and reproductive health and rights as a regular part of school curricula with the aim of preventing teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections.[70]

47. The Committee was concerned at the high rate of abortion, especially among girls as young as 12 years old. It called upon Cuba to increase access to, and the use of, effective and high-quality methods of contraception, improve the quality of sexual and reproductive health services and guarantee access to them for disadvantaged groups of women.[71]

48. In 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) validated the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis in Cuba, the first country in the world to receive such validation.[72]

4. Right to education[73]

49. UNESCO noted that Cuba had achieved almost universal coverage in preschool education, universal primary education and almost universal coverage in secondary education without significant gender differences. Several measures had been introduced, including steps to reduce the student-teacher ratio, installation of computers in all schools and the use of technological teaching aids in every classroom. Cuba should be encouraged to monitor and evaluate those measures.[74]

50. While noting with satisfaction the achievements made in the area of women's and girls' education, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Cuba ensure equal access to secondary and tertiary education for girls and women, including those from minorities and disadvantaged groups. The Committee also recommended that Cuba encourage more women to apply for high-ranking posts within the education sector.[75]

51. In 2016, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) observed that in Cuba there was a smaller ethno-racial difference in access of young people to higher education or post-secondary education.[76]

52. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that children as young as 14 years of age could enrol in military schools and that the minimum age for entering a military school of higher education was 17. It recommended that Cuba ban military-type training, including the use of firearms, for children under the age of 18.[77]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[78]

53. While noting that national legislation included the prohibition of discrimination based on sex, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned that Cuba had failed to incorporate in its legislation a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women. The Committee called upon Cuba to adopt a comprehensive legal definition of all forms of discrimination against women, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, covering both direct and indirect discrimination.[79]

54. The Committee noted the high level of participation of women in political and public life and welcomed the high representation of women in the parliament (48.9 per cent in 2013) and the increased representation of women in government bodies. It was, however, concerned that Cuba had not adopted a gender equality law on political and public participation and that women continued to be underrepresented in economic sectors. It recommended that Cuba further strengthen its legislation to ensure gender parity at all levels of political and public life, increase the number of women in decision-making positions at all levels and in all areas, and accelerate women's full and equal participation in public and political life, particularly with respect to women with disabilities, women of African descent and rural women.[80]

55. In follow-up to its 2013 concluding observations, in 2016 the Committee acknowledged the additional information provided by Cuba on the design, functions and mandate of the Federation of Cuban Women. However, it noted that Cuba had not yet established distinct State machinery for the advancement of women, given that the Federation, which had been designed for that purpose, had the status of a non-governmental organization. It recommended that Cuba provide, in its ninth periodic report, information on further action taken to establish such State machinery and to enhance coordination between the Federation and government agencies.[81]

56. In 2016, the Committee welcomed the National Action Plan for Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, but noted that it did not take into account important articles of the Convention or violence against women. The Committee recommended that Cuba provide, in its ninth periodic report, information on further action taken to amend the Action Plan in order to ensure that it was comprehensive and fully in line with the Convention, and to guarantee regular assessment of the Action Plan.[82]

57. The Committee recommended that Cuba take all necessary measures to improve the situation of women of African descent, elderly women, rural women and women with disabilities, thereby eliminating their vulnerability to exploitation and improving their access to health-care services, social benefits, and public and political participation. The Committee also recommended establishing mechanisms to regularly monitor the impact of social and economic policies on disadvantaged groups of women.[83]

58. The Committee was concerned at the persistence of violence against women, including domestic violence. It was also concerned at the absence of specific legislation on violence against women criminalizing all its forms, and the lack in existing legislation of a specific definition of domestic violence as a criminal offence that covered both psychological and physical violence. The Committee urged Cuba to adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women criminalizing all its forms, to develop a national strategic action plan to prevent all forms of violence against women, protect victims and punish perpetrators, to raise public awareness of the issue, through the media, educational programmes and training of public officials, and to provide adequate assistance and protection to women victims of violence.[84]

2. Children[85]

59. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the appointment of the First Vice-President as the national authority on issues relating to children's rights, but was concerned about the lack of clarity and the duplication of structures with responsibility for

children's rights. It recommended that Cuba designate a single entity capable of providing leadership and effective oversight on the issue.[56]

60. The same Committee noted that in 2014, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment had launched the coordination process for developing a national plan for children for the period 2015–2030. The Committee recommended that Cuba promptly adopt the plan.[57]

61. The Committee also noted that the earliest that Cuban citizens could be recruited into the armed forces voluntarily was the year of their seventeenth birthday. It encouraged Cuba to set 18 years as the minimum age for recruitment into the armed forces, without exception.[58] It also recommended that Cuba explicitly prohibit and criminalize the recruitment and use of children under the age of 18 in hostilities by armed forces, non-State armed groups and security companies, and that it define and punish the recruitment of children under the age of 15 as a war crime.[59]

3. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[60]

62. UNHCR noted that Cuba did not have a national status determination mechanism or legislation in line with universal refugee instruments. UNHCR mandate recognition therefore constituted the only possibility for accessing international protection. Cuba did, nonetheless, observe the non-refoulement principle and offered de facto temporary protection to refugees recognized under the UNHCR mandate. However, although national migration legislation included the term "refugee" as a sub-classification of the "temporary resident" category, recognition of refugee status under the UNHCR mandate did not lead to the State granting migratory status.[61]

63. UNHCR indicated that, of the 323 persons in Cuba recognized as refugees under the UNHCR mandate as at 31 March 2017, 121 had no legal status after their tourist visas had expired, hindering their access to basic services, apart from health and education, and limiting their access to the right to work. UNHCR recommended that Cuba grant temporary residency status to those refugees under the sub-classification of refugees set forth in the national migration legislation.[62]

64. UNHCR noted that another 175 refugees under the UNHCR mandate were young adult students on government scholarships. It appreciated the educational opportunities the Government of Cuba offered refugees by granting scholarships and other forms of schooling, as well as the enactment of a legal provision to guarantee access to free health services to all refugees and asylum seekers.[63]

65. UNHCR stated that when a non-citizen in detention contacted it to submit an application for refugee status, UNHCR was granted access to the person, who was subsequently released. However, the immigration authorities did not have mechanisms or regulations to identify potential asylum seekers and did not refer cases to UNHCR. It recommended that Cuba establish official identification and referral mechanisms for persons in need of international protection, with the assistance of UNHCR.[64] UNHCR also recommended that Cuba establish legal or administrative rules or procedures conducive to the full respect of the non-refoulement principle and the protection of non-citizens, including migrants, who were at risk of torture in their country of origin or who fell under any other relevant category established in international instruments ratified by Cuba.[65]

66. UNHCR indicated that a slow but steady process of migratory reforms continued in law and in policy, notably the suppression of exit permits, the extension from 11 to 24 months of the period for private travel abroad for Cubans keeping their permanent resident status, and the establishment of legal procedures for nationals considered as émigrés to apply for repatriation.[66]

4. Stateless persons

67. UNHCR indicated that stateless persons in Cuba were treated like other non-citizens, in law and in practice. Application of the *jus soli* principle guaranteed that all children born on Cuban soil were considered Cuban citizens.[67]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Cuba will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/CUIndex.aspx.
[2] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.1–170.7, 170.9–170.14, 170.98–170.99, 170.101–170.113 and 170.141.
[3] See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, para. 5.
[4] Ibid., para. 47. See also CED/C/CUB/CO/1, para. 4; www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21893&LangID=E and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21518&LangID=E.
[5] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21518&LangID=E.
[6] See CRC/C/OPAC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 27 (b) and 33, and CRC/C/OPSC/CUB/CO/1, para. 40.
[7] See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, para. 43.
[8] See CED/C/CUB/CO/1, paras. 8 and 30.
[9] UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Cuba, pp. 4–5.
[10] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21518&LangID=E and www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21891&LangID=E. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21688&LangID=E.
[11] OHCHR, "Funding", in *2013 OHCHR Report*, pp. 131 and 141, and in *2016 OHCHR Report*, pp. 79 and 89.
[12] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.15–170.23, 170.26–170.33, 170.37, 170.41, 170.47, 170.50–170.52, 170.62 and 170.87.
[13] See CED/C/CUB/CO/1, paras. 9–10.
[14] See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 14–15 (b), CRC/C/OPAC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 11–12, and CRC/C/OPSC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 15–16.
[15] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.114–170.115, 170.119 and 170.130–170.133.
[16] See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 21–23 (a).
[17] See letter dated 30 August 2013 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination addressed to the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, pp. 1–2. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/CUB/INT_CERD_FUL_CUB_15703_S.pdf. See also CERD/C/CUB/CO/14-18/Add.1, paras. 1–21.
[18] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.36, 170.38, 170.42–170.46, 170.59, 170.64–170.86, 170.100, 170.147, 170.208, 170.214, 170.216 and 170.220.
[19] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21893&LangID=E.
[20] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21891&LangID=E. See also www.un.org/press/en/2014/sgsm15619.doc.htm.
[21] See www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=51951#.Wi6g3IXibcs.
[22] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15443&LangID=E.
[23] See United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Cuba, para. 15.
[24] A/72/94, p. 142.
[25] See www.un.org/press/en/2017/ga11967.doc.htm, and A/RES/72/4.
[26] See United Nations country team submission, paras. 3–4.
[27] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.48, 170.61, 170.124, 170.129, 170.134–170.137, 170.140, 170.143–170.146, 170.149–170.151, 170.159, 170.163–170.165 and 170.175.
[28] See CED/C/CUB/CO/1, para. 11.
[29] Ibid., paras. 12, 16 and 32–34.
[30] See CED/C/CUB/CO/1, paras. 27–28.
[31] Ibid., paras. 25–26.
[32] Ibid., paras. 29–30. See also CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, para. 13 (b).
[33] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15439&LangID=E. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15443&LangID=E.
[34] See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15470&LangID=E.
[35] See CED/C/CUB/CO/1, para. 6. See also paras. 13–14.
[36] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.138, 170.153–170.162 and 170.283.
[37] See CED/C/CUB/CO/1, paras. 17–18.
[38] See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 12–13 (a) and 14–15 (a). See also para. 24.
[39] See CED/C/CUB/CO/1, paras. 19–20 and 22.
[40] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.62–170.63, 170.139, 170.166–170.168, 170.170–170.171, 170.173, 170.175–170.176, 170.178–170.184, 170.186–170.187, 170.189–170.203.

and 170.230.

41 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15470&LangID=E.

42 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16882&LangID=E. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15470&LangID=E.

43 See https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=3357, https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=3201, A/HRC/33/32 and Corr.1, p. 52; A/HRC/31/79, p. 124; A/HRC/28/85, p. 42; A/HRC/27/72, p. 88; A/HRC/26/21, p. 11; A/HRC/25/74, pp. 13 and 47; A/HRC/WGAD/2017/55; A/HRC/WGAD/2017/12; A/HRC/WGAD/2014/9; and A/HRC/WGAD/2013/17. See also A/HRC/36/31, para. 30.

44 See https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=3357, https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=66965; HRC/33/32 and Corr.1, p. 52; HRC/28/85, p. 42; HRC/27/72, p. 88; HRC/26/21, p. 11; HRC/25/74, pp. 13 and 47; A/HRC/WGAD/2017/55; A/HRC/WGAD/2017/12; A/HRC/WGAD/2014/9; and A/HRC/WGAD/2013/17.

45 See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Cuba, paras. 4–7 and 14–17.

46 See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3298303.

47 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21518&LangID=E.

48 Ibid. See also UNHCR submission, p. 3.

49 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21518&LangID=E.

50 Ibid. See also CRC/C/OPSC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 33–35.

51 See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3187939.

52 See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, para. 27.

53 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21519&LangID=E.

54 See CRC/C/OPSC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 22 (c) and 35–36. See also paras. 33–34.

55 Ibid., paras. 23–24 (b).

56 Ibid., paras. 25–26. See also www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21518&LangID=E.

57 See CRC/C/OPSC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 29–30.

58 See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 38–39 (a).

59 Ibid., paras. 38–39 (b).

60 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.93, 170.95, 170.128, 170.205, 170.279–170.280 and 170.284–170.285.

61 See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3298299.

62 See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 32–33 (a) and (c). See also www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3298307 and www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3298303.

63 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.53–170.56, 170.58, 170.94, 170.207, 170.209–170.212, 170.215, 170.217–170.219, 170.221–170.237, 170.253, 170.255–170.258, 170.277–170.278 and 170.290–170.291.

64 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21891&LangID=E.

65 FAO, *2016 América Latina y el Caribe: Panorama de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional*, pp. 85–86. Available at www.fao.org/3/a-i6747s.pdf.

66 See United Nations country team submission, para. 1.

67 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.88, 170.238–170.252, 170.254 and 170.263.

68 See www.un.org/press/en/2014/sgsm15619.doc.htm. See also CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, para. 34.

69 See www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21891&LangID=E.

70 See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 30–31 (c).

71 Ibid., paras. 34–35.

72 See www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2015/mtct-hiv-cuba/en/.

73 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.57, 170.93, 170.95, 170.148, 170.259–170.276 and 170.286–170.289.

74 See UNESCO submission, para. 10.

75 See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 30–31 (a)–(b).

76 CEPAL, *Panorama Social de América Latina, 2016*, pp. 258–259. Available at www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/41598-panorama-social-america-latina-2016.

77 See CRC/C/OPAC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 21–22.

78 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.89, 170.116–170.118, 170.120–170.127, 170.129, 170.152 and 170.281.

79 See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 10–11.

[80] Ibid., paras. 6 and 28–29.
[81] See letter dated 13 May 2016 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, pp. 1–2. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/CUB/INT_CEDAW_FUL_CUB_23896_E.pdf, and CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 16–17 (a). See also CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8/Add.1, paras. 2–21.
[82] See letter dated 13 May 2016 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2. See also CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 16–17 (b), and CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8/Add.1, paras. 22–30.
[83] See CEDAW/C/CUB/CO/7-8, paras. 36–37 (a)–(b).
[84] Ibid., paras. 24–25 (a)–(d).
[85] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.25, 170.89–170.92, 170.169, 170.204 and 170.282.
[86] See CRC/C/OPAC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 9–10, and CRC/C/OPSC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 13–14.
[87] See CRC/C/OPSC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 11–12.
[88] See CRC/C/OPAC/CUB/CO/1, paras. 7–8.
[89] Ibid., para. 27 (a)–(b). See also para. 24.
[90] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/24/16, para. 170.292.
[91] UNHCR submission, pp. 1–2.
[92] Ibid., pp. 1 and 4.
[93] Ibid., pp. 1 and 3.
[94] Ibid., pp. 3–4.
[95] Ibid., p. 4. See also CED/C/CUB/CO/1, paras. 23–24, CERD/C/CUB/CO/14-18/Add.1, paras. 22–27, and the letter dated 30 August 2013 from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination addressed to the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, p. 2.
[96] UNHCR submission, p. 2.
[97] Ibid., p. 5.

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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Cuba*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 224 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[2]

2. At least 37 submissions highlighted that Cuba had ratified numerous international human rights instruments.[3] The National Human Rights Commission of the Dominican Republic (CNDH-RD) recommended that Cuba ratify the international treaties to which it was not yet a party.[4] In addition, Joint Submission 10 (JS10) recommended that Cuba recognize the competence of treaty bodies to consider individual complaints.[5]

3. Around 15 submissions recommended that Cuba ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.[6] Five submissions recommended that Cuba ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.[7]

4. The United Workers' Confederation (CUT) noted that Cuba had acceded to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in 2013 and that it had ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) in 2015.[8]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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5. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) recommended that Cuba ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[9] Joint Submission 5 (JS5) recommended that it join the inter-American system for the protection of human rights and ratify the American Convention on Human Rights.[10]

6. At least 40 submissions highlighted Cuba's positive cooperation with universal human rights mechanisms.[11] Joint Submission 2 (JS2) noted that, since the last periodic review, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity had visited the country.[12] Amnesty International (AI) noted that Cuba had not accepted other visits requests and had rejected previous UPR recommendations to extend a standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures mandate holders[13, 14] Around 10 submissions recommended that Cuba extend invitations to different Special Procedures.[15]

B. National human rights framework[16]

7. Around 17 submissions indicated that Cuba's constitutional and legislative framework guaranteed the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.[17] Joint Submission 6 (JS6) and other 29 submissions noted that, in line with the updating of its economic and social model, Cuba had improved its legal and institutional framework to preserve and strengthen social justice and solidarity.[18]

8. The Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos (Cuban Human Rights Observatory) (OCDH) stated that the Government had not undertaken any reforms to promote the exercise of political freedoms, such as the adoption of a new electoral law, a new associations law or a law to regulate journalism.[19] Cubalex noted that Cuba had failed to honour its commitment to promote the effective participation of civil society in the adoption of human rights legislation.[20] Joint Submission 21 (JS21) recommended amending the Constitution to expressly acknowledge the supra-constitutional status of international human rights instruments.[21]

9. The Coordinadora Latinoamericana en Bélgica (Latin American Coordinating Office in Belgium) (COLABE) reported that Cuba had an effective inter-institutional system for the protection of citizens' rights, which involved civil society participation.[22] The National Union of Jurists of Cuba (UNJC) and 16 other submissions noted that the complaints and petitions system of the Attorney General's Office had improved and was effective.[23]

10. Joint Submission 20 (JS20) and JS21 asserted that the mechanisms in place for restoring rights that had been violated were ineffective.[24] Six reports recommended that Cuba establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.[25]

11. China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS) and other 6 submissions noted Cuba's efforts to implement many of the UPR recommendations.[26] Joint Submission 19 (JS19) recommended that Cuba incorporate the results of this UPR into human rights action plans and present a midterm report on the implementation of UPR recommendations.[27] JS10 recommended setting up an inter-institutional mechanism for regular consultations to promote the participation of civil society, including unregistered organizations, in the follow-up to UPR recommendations.[28]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[29]

12. UNJC noted that discrimination, including on grounds of race, skin colour, sex, national origin or religious belief, was prohibited under the Constitution and punishable under the Criminal Code by penalties that included deprivation of liberty.[30] At least 34

submissions underscored Cuba's progresses towards the elimination of discrimination based on different grounds.[31]

13. Youth Support Initiative (YSI) noted that Cuba had not completely overcome some racial prejudices and stereotypes that survived from the colonial past.[32] The Comité Ciudadano por la Integración Racial (Citizens' Committee for Racial Integration) (CIR) noted the structural marginalization of Afro-Cubans and regretted the lack of adequate statistical data.[33] It recommended adopting public policies that would help to remedy racial inequalities.[34] The Cofradía de la Negritud (Negritude Brotherhood) (CONEG) recommended, inter alia, establishing a State body to combat racism.[35]

14. JS5 observed that progress had been made in the recognition of sexual diversity in laws and public policies. However, it noted that discriminatory practices persisted in institutions and in society and recommended that sexual orientation and gender identity be included as grounds of non-discrimination in article 42 of the Constitution.[36]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights[37]

15. Numerous submissions commended Cuba for the measures taken to protect the environment, promote the use of renewable and non-polluting energy, respond to natural disasters and fight against climate change.[38]

16. Around 95 submissions praised Cuba's international solidarity and cooperation programmes in the fields of education, health, culture and sport, including the deployment of medical missions such as the Operation "Miracle"; the implementation in many countries of the adult literacy programme "Yo si Puedo"; and the assistance provided to other countries that had suffered natural disasters and epidemics.[39]

17. The Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (Standing Committee for the Defence of Human Rights) (CPDH) and six other submissions highlighted the role played by Cuba in the peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).[40]

18. JS2 reported on the negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights of the economic, commercial and financial embargo that has been imposed on the people of Cuba for over 50 years.[41] At least other 72 submissions expressed similar concerns and indicated that the embargo was the main obstacle to the economic and social development of Cuba.[42] Several submissions also noted that the small steps taken since the last UPR to ease the embargo had been rolled back.[43]

19. Four submissions indicated that since 2011 Cuba had embarked on an extensive process to update its economic model, which aimed at preserving socialism while introducing new forms of market-based mechanisms.[44]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[45]

20. Around 21 reports noted that the death penalty had not been applied in Cuba since 2003, that it had never been applied to women and that its application was prohibited for persons under 20 years of age.[46] Five reports recommended abolishing it.[47]

21. Several submissions stated that there were no cases of extrajudicial killings, torture or disappearances in Cuba.[48] CNDH-RD noted that the climate of public safety in Cuba facilitated the enjoyment of many rights.[49]

22. Joint Submission 9 (JS9) reported a number of alleged cases of extrajudicial killings, death of political opponents, and enforced disappearances since the 2013 UPR and recommended that Cuba investigate all such cases allowing the participation of international experts and observers.[50]

23. In 2016, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) noted that there had been an increase in the number of alleged cases of summary arbitrary detention, coupled with the use of sometimes excessive and disproportionate force by State security

officers.[51] Several other submissions expressed similar concerns.[52] Joint Submission 7 (JS7) reported that there had been 36,254 cases of such detention between 2013 and 2017 and that the authorities did not show arrest warrants for political opponents, who were held in incommunicado detention for 24 or 72 hours.[53]

24. In 2015, IACHR noted that the pardon granted to 3,522 persons sentenced to imprisonment had excluded, in principle, persons convicted of offences against State security and that such offences were defined in broad and vague terms.[54] Center for a Free Cuba (CFEC) noted the existence of over one hundred political prisoners in Cuba and recommended their release.[55]

25. Joint Submission 12 (JS12) pointed out that, in the 2013 universal periodic review of Cuba, the State had rejected the recommendations to repeal legislation relating to "pre-criminal social dangerousness".[56, 57] It stated that this concept was used to harass, threaten and prosecute human rights defenders, who were branded as subversives or terrorists, and was also applied to women and men who worked as prostitutes, members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community and young persons who were not studying or employed.[58]

26. At least 28 submissions reported that Cuba had developed a penitentiary system in compliance with international standards and underscored its non-discriminatory, preventive, re-educational and social reintegration approach as well as the provision of adequate food, health, education and vocational training.[59]

27. JS9 noted the very poor overall conditions of prisons, including inadequate nutrition and hygiene, abuse from authorities, and denial of medical care, leading in some cases to death and suicide of prisoners.[60] The Unión Patriótica de Cuba (Patriotic Union of Cuba) (UNPACU) reported that, in prisons, activists were subjected to beatings, physical and psychological torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.[61] AI recommended that Cuba ensure full compliance with the Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and allow independent human rights monitors access to prisons and detention centres.[62]

28. The Liga Argentina por los Derechos del Hombre (Argentine League for Human Rights) (LADH) noted that all persons deprived of their liberty could submit complaints and appeal against any disciplinary measure imposed upon them.[63] Joint Submission 13 (JS13) expressed concern about the risk of reprisals faced by detainees and their relatives if they filed complaints and recommended aligning the Prison System Rules with international standards and adopting national legislation to prohibit all cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment of persons deprived of their liberty.[64]

29. JS5 noted that police officers were among the most frequent perpetrators of acts of violence against members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community and recommended, inter alia, establishing protocols for the police on the treatment of such persons and setting up a special body within the police to deal with cases of that kind.[65]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[66]

30. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) asserted that, in Cuba, courts were operationally independent by virtue of their structure and members of the judiciary acted with complete independence.[67]

31. Civil Rights Defenders (CRD) noted that, under the Constitution, the courts were subordinate to the National Assembly and the Council of State and that this constituted an infringement of the separation of powers and of the principle of the independence and impartiality of the courts.[68] AI further noted that in Cuba all defence lawyers must belong to the National Organization of Collective Law Offices and that application by organisations of independent lawyers to legally register were consistently denied.[69] Consejeria Juridica e Instrucción Cívica (Legal Consultancy and Civic Education) (CJIC) noted that Cuba did not have a constitutional court responsible for ensuring the legality and enforcement of legislation.[70]

32. JS2 noted that all citizens were equal before the law and that the presumption of innocence, the right of defence and the right to a fair trial were guaranteed in Cuba.[71]

Around 18 submissions noted that Cuba had taken measures to ensure a higher performance in the delivery of justice, focusing on preserving procedural guarantees and a more effective interaction between the defendant and his/her lawyer.[73]

33. AI stated that the judiciary continued to lack independence and impartiality and allowed criminal proceedings to be brought against those who were critical of the government.[74] JS20 recommended ensuring access to a fair trial for all detainees.[75] JS21 recommended promulgating an amnesty law for persons serving sentences for reasons relating to dissent and opposition.[76]

34. JS14 stated that there was still no mechanism to immediately challenge the legality of an arrest and that accused persons did not have access to defence counsel at the investigation stage.[77]

35. JS1 noted that Cuba had been considered one of the least corrupt countries in Latin America in 2013 and 2015.[78]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[79]

36. JS1 and other 22 reports noted that the Constitution recognised the right to freedom of expression and of the press and that in Cuba there were different sources of information expressing different opinions.[80]

37. The Asociación Por la Libertad de Prensa (Press Freedom Association) (APLP) noted that, under the Constitution, freedom of opinion and of the press must be consistent with the objectives of a socialist society and exercised through media that were socially owned or belonged to the State.[81] JS19 indicated that Cuba did not have any media law and that the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, which governed the media sector, operated under the supervision of the Ideological Department of the Communist Party.[82]

38. Around 20 submissions noted that Cuba was expanding the social use of information and communication technologies, including the internet.[83] JS2 acknowledged the State's efforts in this area, while noting that access points and technologies remained inadequate and were not affordable for all.[84]

39. AI noted that the government prioritised access to the highly censored, government-curated national intranet and that alternative online news sources operated within a legal limbo that exposed journalists and media workers to the risk of harassment and arbitrary detention.[85] APLP reported that 255 cases of violence and ill-treatment against independent journalists had been recorded over the past two years.[86] Agora Cuba Inc (ACINC) recommended, inter alia, that Cuba stop monitoring private communications, blocking websites and censoring messages based on their content.[87]

40. JS19 underscored that Cuba had no laws guaranteeing access to public information and that Decree-Law No. 199 of 1999 established a System for the Security and Protection of Official Information that placed strong restrictions on the possibility to access public information.[88]

41. Many submissions asserted that, in Cuba, there was no repression on the basis of political opinion and that human rights activists were protected.[89] Around 14 submissions stressed that there were severe punitive measures for all persons and public officials who tried to unlawfully violate the freedoms of thought, association, peaceful assembly, demonstration, complaint and petition.[90] Several submissions considered that there were persons financed from abroad to cause subversion or discredit the system.[91]

42. Around 21 submissions noted that repression of dissent persisted in Cuba and referred to numerous acts of violence, intimidation and harassment committed by the authorities against human rights defenders, journalists, civil society and political activists and their families. These included alleged cases of excessive use of force, ill treatment and arbitrary detentions; trumped-up charges for common crimes; charges of "pre-criminal dangerousness"; acts of "repudiation"; unwarranted travel restrictions; search warrants; confiscation of documents, computers and personal property; and defamation campaigns.[91] JS19 observed that numerous activists had been subjected to reprisals for interacting with the UN and Inter-American human rights systems.[92]

43. JS21 noted that the Government of Cuba continued to make false, defamatory statements about human rights defenders and pro-democracy groups.[93]

44. At least 36 submissions stressed the active role of Cuban civil society in the control of the organs of power and in the decision-making process on public matters.[94] Approximately 42 submissions noted the extensive citizens' participation in the process of updating Cuba's economic and social model.[95]

45. Around 33 submissions stated that Cuba recognized and encouraged mass and social organizations representing the interests of different sectors of the population and involved them in the building of the Cuban society.[96] JS20 and JS21 asserted that mass organizations were created and monitored by the State and exercised control over all social activity.[97]

46. Six submissions stated that the Associations Act established requirements that prevented the registration of civil society organizations that were independent of the State, including trade unions and political parties.[98] CJIC noted that it was considered an offence for such organizations not to be listed in the register of associations and that members of unregistered associations and their relatives were therefore prosecuted.[99] Six submissions recommended that Cuba should align its legislation with international standards by enabling the legal establishment of associations that were independent of the State.[100]

47. At least 44 submissions stressed that in Cuba elections were free, universal and transparent, and that were held on a regular basis with high and voluntary popular participation.[101] Twenty-seven submissions stated that in Cuba all citizens, irrespective of their economic or financial capacity, had equal access to public positions and that candidates were assessed by their merits.[102] Some 26 submissions noted that there were no party candidates.[103]

48. Three submissions stated that, in practice, the electoral system prevented political opponents from gaining access to public office; this was due to, among other things, the lack of independence of the electoral commissions, the nomination commissions and the assemblies for the nomination of candidates for municipal assemblies.[104] The Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de América Latina (Centre for the Opening and Development of Latin America) (CADAL) reported that there had been complaints of intimidation, coercion and smear campaigns aimed at preventing members of opposition groups and civil society from being elected to the municipal assemblies.[105] JS20 recommended repealing the current electoral law and establishing a pluralist and inclusive electoral system.[106]

49. At least 46 submissions emphasized that, in Cuba, freedom of religion was guaranteed without discrimination.[107] Around 16 submissions noted that the right of parents to raise their children in accordance with their own moral and religious beliefs was recognized in Cuba.[108]

50. CSW stressed that, despite several recommendations during the last two UPR, Cuba continued to undermine freedom of religion or belief.[109] Five submissions referred to different types of violations, including obstacles to registration of religious groups, intrusive governmental practices, demolition or expropriation of church property and harassment, persecution and arrest of religious leaders.[110]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery

51. JS2 noted that the 2017–2020 national action plan for preventing and combating human trafficking and protecting victims was being implemented.[111] CNDH-RD noted that progress had been made in combating and preventing human trafficking and warned that, as Cuba gradually opened up to tourism, it would face challenges such as child sexual abuse and labour exploitation of foreign workers in the construction of tourist infrastructure.[112]

52. The Asociación Cubana para el Desarrollo de la Educación Infantil (Cuban Association for the Development of Preschool Education) (ACDEI) noted that the issue of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, was not exhaustively addressed in Cuban legislation.[113]

Right to privacy and family life

53. JS5 recommended recognizing unions between persons of the same sex.[114]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[115]

54. Four submissions indicated that Cuba guaranteed the right to work and to just working conditions.[116] The National Coalition of Concerned Legal Professionals (NCCLP) stated that in 2013 Cuba adopted, through a widely participatory process, major statutory reforms to its labour laws.[117]

55. The National Association of Cuban Economists and Accountants (ANEC) noted that Cuba had achieved its goal of full employment, with an unemployment rate of 3.3 per cent in 2016.[118] The Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) stated that women accounted for 48 per cent of the workforce and enjoyed the right to equal pay for work of equal value.[119] JS21 noted that pay was inadequate and did not cover workers' basic needs.[120]

56. Australia-Cuba Friendship Society WA Branch (ACFS-WA) noted that Cuba had implemented reforms to increase self-employment opportunities.[121] On the other hand, OCDH reported that, over the past two years, there had been an increase in disincentive measures aimed at the private sector, especially in the areas of food, housing and public transport.[122]

57. Around 20 submissions noted that in Cuba practically all workers were unionized and protected by collective agreements.[123] The Cuban Trade Union Federation (CTC) stated that trade unions were consulted on labour and social policies, could participate directly in the administration of justice in the field of employment and had the right to conduct inspections.[124]

58. CRD noted that, in practice, no trade unions other than CTC were legally recognized.[125] JS7 emphasized that independent trade union activists were systematically repressed.[126]

59. The Asociación Vasca De Amistad y Cooperación Con Cuba (Basque Association for Friendship and Cooperation with Cuba) (Euskadi-Cuba) noted that child labour was not a significant problem in Cuba.[127] Corriente de la Cultura Jurídica para la Sociedad Civil Cubana (Movement for the Legal Education of Cuban Civil Society) (CJS) noted that the fight against child labour was hindered by legislative and institutional weaknesses and that child labour was widespread in the non-State sector.[128]

60. The Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico-Motores (Cuban Association of Persons with Motor and Physical Disabilities) (ACLIFIM) noted that efforts to develop labour policies for persons with disabilities had been stepped up and that, thanks to those efforts, there were now 150 special workshops, which provided work for 2,383 persons with disabilities.[129] The Asociación Nacional del Ciego (National Association of Blind Persons) (ANCI) noted that the Labour Code prohibited discrimination against persons with disabilities in the field of employment.[130]

Right to social security[131]

61. Several submissions commended Cuba on the quality and universality of its social security system.[132] ANEC noted that the system included sickness and accident benefits, maternity allowances and old-age pensions. The social welfare system also provided protection for persons who were not fit for work or who required State support on account of their living conditions or state of health.[133] The Guayasamín Foundation noted the high level of investment in the social security system in Cuba.[134]

62. JS7 stated that the social welfare system was not universal as the Government had reduced the number of beneficiaries, leaving large vulnerable sectors of the population without any protection.[135]

Right to an adequate standard of living[136]

63. At least 23 submissions noted that all people in Cuba had equal access to basic quality services such as education, health care, social security and welfare without discrimination.[137] CNDH-RD underscored the high level of human development achieved by Cuba.[138]

64. JS2 noted that Cuba guaranteed the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights through a planned economic development model which combined social and economic aspects.[139] It drew attention to various challenges, such as the dual currency system, market segmentation, the need to increase the supply of quality products and services, high prices and the purchasing power of wages, which remained inadequate.[140] Colectivo Patria y Cultura (Culture and Homeland Collective) noted that openness to the development of a private economy had increased in recent years.[141]

65. OCDH recommended that the Government undertake real economic reform, with due respect for the economic rights of Cubans, especially the right to private property, the right to engage in free enterprise and the right to legal certainty.[142]

66. Joint Submission 3 (JS3) acknowledged that the Government prioritized the right to food and pointed out that the embargo was the main obstacle to the full enjoyment of that right.[143] It noted that, despite the Government's policies, food production remained inadequate and did not meet the basic needs of the population.[144]

67. ANEC noted the State's efforts to reduce the housing deficit and observed that housing was an area of social development that had been neglected owing to a lack of resources.[145]

68. Camaquito emphasized that access to drinking water and to the water and sewage system was a priority for the State.[146]

Right to health[147]

69. Around 33 submissions noted that Cuba regarded health as a fundamental human right and guaranteed universal and free access to high-quality health care.[148] CPDH noted that Cuba invested more in health, as a percentage of the national budget, than any other country in Latin America and the Caribbean.[149]

70. Eight reports highlighted Cuba's advanced and effective model of preventive health care.[150] Various organizations stressed the high doctor-to-population ratio in the country.[151]

71. At least 19 reports noted the high life expectancy, both for men and women.[152] The Association of Health Professionals Trained in Cuba (AELAM) noted that Cuba had continued to improve its provision of care for older persons, in view of the increase in life expectancy.[153]

72. Several submissions noted that Cuba was free from undernutrition, including child undernutrition.[154]

73. The Centro Oscar Arnulfo Romero (Oscar Arnulfo Romero Centre) (COAR) stated that the right to sexual and reproductive health was guaranteed in Cuba. It expressed concern, however, about the rise in teenage pregnancy.[155] Friends of Cuba in Zambia (FRICUZ) noted that the right to abortion was fully guaranteed.[156]

74. ANEC emphasized that Cuba attached great importance to the Mother and Child Programme.[157] Numerous reports noted that Cuba had achieved a very low rate of maternal[158] and infant mortality.[159]

75. CUT noted that Cuba had improved its national programme on sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS and drew attention to its achievements in that area.[160] Around 21 submissions underscored that in 2015 Cuba became the first country in the world certified by the World Health Organisation as having eliminated mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis.[161]

76. ANCI and the Asociación Nacional de Sordos de Cuba (National Association of Deaf Persons) (ANSOC) noted that Cuba provided specialized medical care for persons with visual or hearing impairments.[162]

Right to education[163]

77. Around 31 submissions praised Cuba for ensuring free and universal access to education of high quality at all levels, including university education.[164] Sixteen submissions highlighted the high percentage of GDP that Cuba invested in the education system.[165]

78. A number of submissions noted that Cuba was an illiteracy free country and that school enrolment stood at more than 99%.[166] The All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) noted that women had equal access to education and made up 65.2% of higher education graduates.[167] The José Martí Cultural Association (AJMS) noted that since 2014 Cuban universities had introduced different kinds of flexible study programmes to facilitate access for workers, elderly and rural population.[168]

79. Cuba Solidarity Campaign (CSC) stated that teaching was a high-status occupation in Cuba, that teachers were highly qualified, and that the majority of head teachers and school leaders were women.[169] All-China Youth Federation (ACYF) noted the high teacher-student ratio.[170] On the other hand, ACDE1 noted that there was a shortage of teachers in several provinces.[171]

80. The Movimiento Cubano Reflexión (Cuban Movement for Debate) (MCR) noted that parents had lost the right to teach their children about the civic matters and political beliefs that they considered important, because the education system was entirely State-run.[172] Directorio Democrático Cubano (DDC) and CFFC stressed that the Cuban government denied access to education to students who held political and religious views that differed from those of the State.[173]

81. ANCI and ANSOC drew attention to the measures taken by Cuba to ensure the inclusive nature of education.[174] JS6 noted that, through the provision of special education, Cuba protected the right to education of persons with different abilities who could not be fully integrated into mainstream education.[175]

82. JS5 recommended incorporating the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity in school curricula and activities.[176]

83. JS1 recommended continuing to improve, update and expand the scope of human rights training for civil servants and the general public.[177] ACDE1 noted that material on human rights was confiscated and classed as counter-revolutionary by the authorities.[178] CONEG recommended that human rights education cover the topic of discrimination.[179]

84. JS2 stated that the Government recognized culture as an essential source of development.[180]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[181]

85. A number of submissions highlighted the achievements of Cuba in ensuring gender equality, including the legal, institutional and policy framework created for this purpose.[182] The Fundación Género con Clase (Gender with Class Foundation) (GCC) noted that progress had been made towards the empowerment of women in Cuba, despite the persistence of some prejudices that were rooted in a patriarchal culture.[183]

86. At least 18 submissions highlighted the high level of participation of women in the political, economic and social and cultural life, including in the judiciary and the legal profession, the health and education sectors.[184] JS3 and 24 other submissions noted that women held a significant number of seats in the Cuban parliament.[185]

87. ACWF encouraged Cuba to further improve the legal framework to promote gender equality in conformity with its national conditions.[186] JS3 mentioned that it was still necessary to reverse inequalities in areas such as women's participation in the labour force,

including in decision-making positions; the division of housework; and childcare.[187] CHR recommended protecting Afro-Cuban women in marginalized and highly vulnerable situations.[188]

88. JS14 recommended amending the Criminal Code to establish femicide as an offence and to provide for the use of restraining orders to protect victims of gender-based violence; setting up shelters; and abolishing rehabilitation centres and detention centres for victims of prostitution.[189]

Children[190]

89. JS8 noted that there was a framework of laws and policies for children and young persons that functioned as a comprehensive intersectoral system.[191] Three submissions emphasized that children in Cuba were fully protected.[192]

90. ACDEL noted that Cuba did not have a comprehensive child protection law, a children's advocate or an independent institution responsible for developing and coordinating public initiatives for the benefit of children and adolescents.[193] It recommended bringing national legislation and the criminal justice system into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto.[194]

91. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) recommended that Cuba enact legislation clearly prohibiting all corporal punishment of children in every setting and urged to adopt the draft Family Code.[195]

92. ACYF recommended to further improve the legal framework to protect and promote the human rights of youth and to consider adopting a Youth Law or a long-term Youth Development Program.[196]

Persons with disabilities[197]

93. ACLIFIM stated that persons with disabilities were rights holders in Cuba and that development programmes, regulations and laws covered the basic principles that were enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[198]

94. JS2 and ANSOC noted that organizations of persons with disabilities were involved in the development of disability policies.[199] ANCI noted that the National Council to Support Persons with Disabilities had been set up to design a national action plan for persons with disabilities and to evaluate its implementation.[200]

95. Three submissions drew attention to numerous measures that had been taken to promote the social integration of persons with visual or hearing impairments.[201] ACLIFIM noted steps that had been taken to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities, including accessibility of public transport.[202] On the other hand, CJS stated that new regulations specifically designed to facilitate access to the labour market for persons with disabilities had not been implemented.[203]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[204]

96. Dansk-Cubansk Forening (DCF) stressed that the new migration measures had benefitted Cuban immigrants and residents abroad, and that the right to and the possibility for Cubans to travel abroad (and to return) had markedly expanded.[205]

97. In 2016, IACHR noted that the general nature of certain terms in the Migration Act conferred a broad discretion on the authorities to allow or not the exit of Cuban nationals.[206]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society
Individual Submissions

AACC	Association d'Amitie Cuba — Republique Democratique du Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo).
AACG	Association d'Amitie Cuba-Guinée (Guinea).
AAM	Asociación Amigos de Mariategui (Perú).
AASCuba	Associação de Amigos y Simpatizantes de Cuba (Mozambique).
AAUC	Friendship Association Ukraine-Cuba (Ukraine).
ACDEI	Asociacion Cubana para el Desarrollo de la Educacion Infantil (Cuba).
ACFS-M	Australia Cuba Friendship Society — Melbourne (Australia).
ACFS-S	Australia Cuba Friendship Society — Sydney Branch (Australia).
ACFS-WAB	Australia Cuba Friendship Society — WA Branch (Australia).
ACINC	Agora Cuba Inc (United States of America).
ACLIFIM	Asociacion Cubana de Limitados Fisico-Motores (Cuba).
ACRG	Asociacion de Cubanos Residente en Guinea (Guinea).
ACTJGG	Asociacion de Cubanos Residentes en Toronto "Juan Gualberto Gomez" (Canada).
ACURE	Asociacion de Cubanos Residentes en el Ecuador (Ecuador).
ACWF	All-China Women's Federation (China).
ACYF	All-China Youth Federation (China).
ADF	Alliance Defending Freedom International (Switzerland).
AELAM	Asociación de Profesionales de la Salud Formados en Cuba (El Salvador).
AFC	Association France Cuba (France).
AFEP	Agrupacion de Familiares de Ejecutados Politicos (Chile).
AHCAS	Greek-Cuban Friendship and Solidarity Association (Greece).
AI	Amnesty International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).
AIASP	Asociacion Internacional de la Amistad y la Solidaridad con los Pueblos (Italy).
AIPSO	All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation (India).
AJMS	Jose Marti Cultural Association (Sweden).
ALC	Amistad Luxemburgo-Cuba (Luxembourg).
ALGES	Asociacion de Listados de Guerra de El Salvador (El Salvador).
ALJT	Asociacion Latinoamericana de Jueces del Trabajo (Brazil).
AMECA	Asociacion Medica del Caribe (Cuba).
ANCI	Asociatcon Nacional del Ciego (Cuba).
ANDES 21 de junio	Asociación Nacional de Educadores Salvadorenos — ANDES 21 de junio (El Salvador).
ANEC	Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores de Cuba (Cuba).
ANSOC	Asociación Nacional de Sordos de Cuba (Cuba).
APC	Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba (Cuba).
APEGECEA	Asociacion Plurinacional de Estudiantes y Egresados Ecuatorianos en Cuba "Eloy Alfaro" (Ecuador).
APJM	Asociacion Portuguesa Jose Marti (Portugal).
APLP	Asociacion Por Libertad de Prensa (Cuba).
ASALJM	Asociación de Solidaridad Arabe-Latinoamericana Jose Marti (Lebanon).
ASC/VSC	Asociacion Suiza-Cuba (Switzerland).
ASLGC	Asociacion de Srilanqueses Graduados en Cuba (ASLGC) (Sri Lanka).
ASOFAMD	Asociación de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos y Martires por la Liberacion Nacional (Plurinational State of Bolivia).
ATAC	Asociación de Tecnicos Azucareros de Cuba (Cuba).
AUTISMO DURANGO	Autismo Durango (México).
AVACJM	Asociación Valenciana de amistad con Cuba Jose Marti (Spain).

AvhG	Alexander-von-Humboldt-Society (Germany);
BOMOF	Belarusian Branch of the International Public Foundation named after G.K. Zhukov (Belarus);
BRYU	Public Association Belarusian Republican Youth Union (Belarus);
BSFC	Belarusian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries — (Belarus);
CACSH	Club des Amis de Cuba de Sudest d Haiti (Haiti);
CADAL	Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de America Latina (Argentina);
Camaquito	ONG Camaquito (Switzerland);
CAMICUBA	Cabo Verde amigo de Cuba (Cape Verde);
CAPSDH	Commission africaine des promoteurs de la sante et droits de l homme (Guinea);
CaribCouncil	Caribbean Council (New Zealand);
CCN	Council of Churches in Namibia (Namibia);
CEBRAPAZ	Brazilian Center for Solidarity with the Peoples and Struggle for Peace (Brazil);
CEG	Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (Guatemala);
CETIM	Centre Europe — Tiers Monde (Switzerland);
CFFC	Center for a Free Cuba (United States of America);
CFV	Centro Felix Varela (Cuba);
CGTP	Confederación General de Trabajadores Del Perú (Peru);
CIC	Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba (Cuba);
CIERIC	Centro de Intercambio y Referencia Iniciativa Comunitaria (Cuba);
CIR	Comité Ciudadanos por la Integración Racial (Cuba);
CJDH	Centro Juvenil de Derechos Humanos (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
CJIC	Consejeria Juridica e Instruccion Civica (Cuba);
CJS	Corriente de la Cultura Juridica para la Sociedad Civil Cubana (Cuba);
CMEPH	Centre Massarat des Etudes Philosophiques et des Humanites (Tunisia);
CMEPU	Corriente Martiana (Cuba);
CMMLK	Centro Memorial Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (Cuba);
CNC	Canadian Network On Cuba (Canada);
CNDH-RD	Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (Dominican Republic);
CNSRALNS	La Commission Nationale Pour Le Soutien De La Résistance Arabe Et La Lutte Contre La Normalisation Et Le Sionisme (Tunisia);
COAR	Centro Oscar Arnulfo Romero (Cuba);
COLABE	Coordinadora Latinoamericana en Bélgica (Belgium);
CONEG	Cofradia de la Negritud (Cuba);
COSATU	The Congress of South African Trade Unions (South Africa);
CPC	Cyprus Peace Council (Cyprus);
CPCES	Centro Popular Costarricense Estudios Sociales (Costa Rica);
CPDH	Comité Permanente Por La Defensa De Los Derechos Humanos (Colombia);
CPPC	Portuguese Council for Peace and Cooperation (Portugal);
CRD	Civil Rights Defenders — Latin American Department (Sweden);
CSC	Cuba Solidarity Campaign (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CSGI	Cuba Support Group Ireland (Ireland);
CSHRS	China Society for Human Rights Studies (China);
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CTC	Central de Trabajadores de Cuba (Cuba);
Cuba Coopération	Cuba Cooperation France (France);
Cuba va	Asociación de Cubanos Residentes en Austria (Austria);
Cubalex	Cubalex (United States of America);

Cubanismo	Cubanismo be (Belgium);
CUT	Confederacion Unitaria de Trabajadores (Costa Rica);
CYCI	Asociacion Cultura y Cooperacion Internacional (Spain);
DCF	Danish-Cuban Association (Denmark);
DDC	Directorio Democratico Cubano (United States of America);
DLAVOE	Confederación Latinoamericana en Austria (Austria);
ECDD	The European Center for the Development of Democracy (Latvia);
EEDDA	Greek Committee for International Democratic Solidarity (Greece);
EEDYE	Greek Committee For International Detente And Peace (Greece);
ES	Iglesia Evangélica Ejercito de Salvación (Cuba);
Euskadi-Cuba	Asociacion Vasca De Amistad y Cooperacion Con Cuba (Spain);
Eye on Cuba	Eye on Cuba (Cuba);
FANJ	Fundación Antonio Nuñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre (Cuba);
FCF	Free Cuba Foundation (United States of America);
FENSUAGRO	Federación Nacional Sindical Unitaria Agropecuaria (Colombia);
FGU	For the Genofond of Ukraine (Ukraine);
FLM	Left Youth Fro[illegible]t (Slovakia);
FMC	Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (Cuba);
FOCUS-SA	Friends of Cuba Society-SA (South Africa);
FRICUZ	Friends of Cuba in Zambia (Zambia);
FS	Fundación SurVive (Nicaragua);
FSR	Forum Social Rumano (Romania);
FTB	Federation of Trade Unions of Belarus (Belarus);
FU	FIRST Union (New Zealand);
Fundação Lauro Campos	Fundación Lauro Campos (Brazil);
Fundacion Guayasamin	Fundación Guayasamin (Ecuador);
GCC	Fundación Genero con Clase (Venezuela);
GECU	Grupo Experimental De Cine Universitario (Panama);
GHP	Global Health Partners (United States of America);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HCAFS	Hellenic-Cuban Association of Friendship and Solidarity of Thessaloniki (Greece);
HOLA	House of Latin America (Iran);
IAC	International Action Centre (United States of America);
IFCO/Pastors for Peace	Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization/Pastors for Peace (United States of America);
ILA ACR	Latin America Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia);
IMC	Iglesia Morava en Cuba (Cuba);
JRDC	Jamaican Rastafarian Development Community (Ethiopia);
JUST	International Movement for a Just World (Malaysia);
KCFS	Kenya Cuba Friendship Society (Kenia);
KOTA	Confédération ouvrière des travailleurs haitiens (Haiti);
KZF	Keepers Zambia Foundation (Zambia);
LADH	Liga Argentina por los Derechos del Hombre (Argentina);
LAT	Latin America Association of Hungary (Hungary);
LELF	Literacy for Life Foundation (Australia);
LIFS	Lesbianas Independientes Feministas Socialistas (Peru);
LWU	Lao Women's Union (Lao PDR);
MADRES	Asociación Madres de Plaza de Mayo (Argentina);
Mandate	Mandate Trade Union (Ireland);
MCFA	Mongol-Cuban Friendship Association (Mongolia);
MCR	Movimiento Cubano Reflexión (Cuba);
MDB	Movimiento Damas de Blanco (Cuba);
MDM	Movimiento Democrático De Mujeres (Spain);
MDMulheres	Women's Democratic Movement (Portugal);

MEASZ	Hungarian Federation of Resistance Fighters and Antifascists (Hungary);
mediCuba-Suisse	mediCuba-Suisse (Switzerland);
MINGA	Asociacion para la Promocion Social Alternativa (Colombia);
MITSO	International University "MITSO" (Belarus);
MOVPAZ	Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberania de los Pueblos (Cuba);
MSU World Leaders	International Union of Public Associations to promote the preservation and development of social, cultural, spiritual, and moral traditions "Leaders of the World Community" (Russia);
MSV	Sovial Movement "Venceremos" (Russia);
NCCLP	National Coalition of Concerned Legal Professionals (United States);
NCFA	Namibia-Cuba Friendship Association (Namibia);
NEHAWU	National Education Health and Allied Workers Union (South Africa);
NUNW	National Union of Namibian Workers (Namibia);
NwC	Red de Solidaridad con Cuba en Alemania — Netzwerk Cuba (Germany);
OCDH	Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos (Spain);
OCLAE	Organizacion Continetal y Latinoamericana de Estudiantes (Cuba);
OEKG	Austrian — Cuban Association (Austria);
OGE	Federation of Greek Women (Greece);
OSPAAAL	Organizacion de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y America Latina, Africa and Latin America (Cuba);
OWTU	Oilfields Workers' Trade Union (Trinidad and Tobago);
PACO	Pan African Coalition of Organizations (Barbados);
PAM	Pan African Movement — Uganda National Chapter (Uganda);
Patmos	Instituto Patmos (Cuba);
Patria y Cultura	Colectivo Patria y Cultura (Ecuador);
Paz y Trabajo Digno	Fundacion Paz y Trabajo Digno (Colombia);
PCDA	Pakistani-Cuban Doctors Association (Pakistan);
PCJ	Peace Council of Jamaica (Jamaica);
PFOM	Peace and Friendship Organization of Mongolia (Mongolia);
PHILCUBA	Philippines-Cuba Cultural and Friendship Association (The Philippines);
POGO	Women Movement of POGO (Cyprus);
PROCULTUR	Corporacion de Promocion Cultural y Turistica (Ecuador);
RATB	Rock Around the Blockade (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Reflektum	Centre for Global Social Reflections (Slovenia);
SASG	Secretariado Nacional de Acciones com la Sociedad y el Gobierno de los Bahá'ís de Brasil (Brazil);
SCCA	Sociedad Cultural Cubano Andaluza Jose Marti (Spain);
SCKP	Asociacion de Amistad Checo-Cubana (Czechia);
SEIREG	Sector Educativo Independiente "Ricardo Flores Magon" (Mexico);
SET	Seminario Evangélico de Teologia (Cuba);
SFB	Swiss Peace Movement (Switzerland);
SFKC	Society of Friendship "Kazakhstan Cuba" (Kazakhstan);
SLNCSC	Sri Lanka National Committee for Solidarity with Cuba (Sri Lanka);
SOCUMES	Sociedad Cubana Multidisciplinaria para el Estudio de la Sexualidad (Cuba);
SODEPAZ	Solidaridad para el Desarrollo y la Paz (Spain);
Spartacus Säätiö	Spartacus Foundation (Finland);
SPKnS	Association of Friends of Cuba in Slovakia (Slovakia);
SUECOCUBANA	Swedish-Cuban Association (Sweden);
SVGCFS	St Vincent and the Grenadines/Cuba Friendship Society (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);
TUJOP	All Ukrainian Youth Public Organization «Children Of

	Tarara» (Ukraine).
UIC	Union de Informaticos de Cuba (Cuba).
UNDECA	National Union of Social Security Employees (Costa Rica).
UNJC	National Union of Jurists of Cuba (Cuba).
UNMMAC	Union Nacional De Mujeres Mexicanas A.C (Mexico).
UNPACU	Union Patriotica de Cuba (Cuba).
USELAMPA	The Parents Association for the US Students and Graduates of the Latin American School of Medicine (United States of America).
VB	Venceremos Brigade (United States of America).
VGCL	Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (Vietnam).
VWU	Vietnam Women's Union (Vietnam).
WEA	World Evangelical Alliance (Switzerland).
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions (Greece).
WPC	World Peace Council (Greece).
YSI	Youth Support Initiative (Zambia).
Joint submissions:	
JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Asociación Americana de Juristas — AAJ (Panama); Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social-FUNDALATIN (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas — ACNU (Cuba) (Integrada por: Asociación Cubana de Esperanto; Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico-Motores; Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal; Asociación Cubana de Técnicos Agrícolas y Forestales; Asociación de Bomberos Voluntarios de Cuba; Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba; Asociación de Técnicos Azucareros de Cuba; Asociación Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada Quisicuaba; Asociación Hermanos Saíz; Asociación Médica del Caribe; Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores; Asociación Nacional de Sordos de Cuba; Asociación Nacional del Ciego; Brigadas Técnicas Juveniles; Central de Trabajadores de Cuba; Centro de Estudios sobre Juventud; Centro de Intercambio y Referencia Iniciativa Comunitaria; Centro Félix Varela; Centro Oscar Arnulfo Romero; Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba; Federación Cubana de Actividades Subacuáticas; Federación Cubana del Deporte Canino; Federación de Mujeres Cubanas; Fundación "Antonio Núñez Jiménez" de la Naturaleza y el Hombre; Fundación "Fernando Ortiz"; Fundación "Nicolás Guillén"; Fundación del Nuevo Cine Latinoamericano; Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos; Sociedad Civil Patrimonio Comunidad y Medio Ambiente; Sociedad Cubana de Alergología; Sociedad Cubana de Anatomía Patológica; Sociedad Cubana de Anestesiología y Reanimación; Sociedad Cubana de Angiología y Cirugía Vascular; Sociedad Cubana de Antropología Biológica; Sociedad Cubana de Aterosclerosis; Sociedad Cubana de Bioingeniería; Sociedad Cubana de Cardiología; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Farmacéuticas; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Fisiológicas; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Morfológicas; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Endoscópica; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Maxilo-Facial; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Pediátrica; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Plástica y Caumatología; Sociedad Cubana de Coloproctología; Sociedad Cubana de Dermatología; Sociedad Cubana de Educadores en Ciencias de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Endocrinología y Enfermedades Metabólicas; Sociedad Cubana de Enfermería; Sociedad Cubana de Estomatología; Sociedad Cubana de Estudios Ortodóncicos; Sociedad Cubana de Farmacología; Sociedad Cubana de Gastroenterología; Sociedad Cubana de Geología; Sociedad Cubana de

Gerontologia; Sociedad Cubana de Hematologia; Sociedad Cubana de Higiene y Epidemiologia; Sociedad Cubana de Historia de la Medicina; Sociedad Cubana de Imagenologia; Sociedad Cubana de Informatica Medica; Sociedad Cubana de Inmunologia; Sociedad Cubana de Investigaciones Filosoficas; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Bioenergetica y Naturalista; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Familiar; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Fisica y Rehabilitacion; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Intensiva y de Emergencia; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Interna; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Legal; Sociedad Cubana de Microbiologia y Parasitologia; Sociedad Cubana de Nefrologia; Sociedad Cubana de Neumologia; Sociedad Cubana de Neurociencias; Sociedad Cubana de Neurologia y Neurocirugia; Sociedad Cubana de Nutricion Clinica; Sociedad Cubana de Obstetricia y Ginecologia; Sociedad Cubana de Oftalmologia; Sociedad Cubana de Oncologia y Radiobiologia; Sociedad Cubana de Ortopedia y Traumatologia; Sociedad Cubana de Otorrinolaringologia; Sociedad Cubana de Patologia Clinica; Sociedad Cubana de Pediatria; Sociedad Cubana de Periodontologia; Sociedad Cubana de Protesis Estomatologica; Sociedad Cubana de Psicologia de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Psiquiatria; Sociedad Cubana de Reumatologia; Sociedad Cubana de Salud Publica; Sociedad Cubana de Sociedad Cubana de Retinosis Pigmentaria; Sociedad Cubana de Toxicologia; Sociedad Cubana de Trabajadores Sociales de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Urologia; Sociedad Cubana para el Estudio Multidisciplinario de la Sexualidad; Sociedad Cubana para la Promocion de las Fuentes Renovables de Energia y el respeto ambiental — CUBASOLAR; Sociedad Cultural Jose Marti; Sociedad Económica Amigos del Pais; Sociedad Meteorológica de Cuba; Sociedad Nacional de la Cruz Roja Cubana; Unión Arabe de Cuba; Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba; Unión de Periodistas de Cuba; Unión Nacional de Arquitectos e Ingenieros de la Construcción de Cuba).

JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal — ACPA (Integrada por: Sociedad Cubana de Lecheria; Sociedad Cubana de Criadores de Ganado de Carne y Doble Propósito; Sociedad Cubana de Criadores de Búfalos; Sociedad Cubana de Amigos de los Équidos; Sociedad Cubana de Caprinocultores; Sociedad Cubana de Ovinocultores; Sociedad Cubana de Cunicultores y Cuycultores; Sociedad Cubana de Apicultores; Sociedad Cubana de Porcinocultores; Sociedad Cubana de Vaqueros de Rodeo; Sociedad Cubana de Acuacultura; Sociedad Cubana de Producción y Utilización de Pastos; Sociedad Cubana de Avicultores);

JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by**: The Advocates for Human Rights (United States of America); World Coalition Against Death Penalty (France);

JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by**: Alianza Manos (Integrada por: Arco Iris Libre de Cuba; Red Trans Fantasia; Universitarios Diversos — Universos);

JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by**: Servicio Internacional Cristiano De Solidaridad Con Los Pueblos De América Latina, Mons. Romero — SICSAL (El Salvador); Iglesia Luterana Salvadoreña-ILS (El Salvador); La Coordinación Ecuménica De La Iglesia De Las Y Los Pobres De El Salvador — CEIPES (El Salvador); Fundación Hermano Mercedes Ruiz — FUNDAHMER (El Salvador); Asociación Apostólica Por La Vida Y La Paz — ASAVIPAZ (El Salvador); Iglesia Episcopal Anglicana De El Salvador-IAES (El Salvador);

JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by**: Centro para la Apertura y

el Desarrollo de America Latina — CADAL (Argentina); Fundación para los Derechos Humanos en Cuba (United States of America);

JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by**: Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud — CESJ (Cuba); Federación de Estudiantes de la Enseñanza Media — FEEM (Cuba); Federación Estudiantil Universitaria — FEU (Cuba); Brigada de Instructores de Arte — BIA (Cuba); Brigadas Tecnicas Juveniles — BTJ (Cuba); Asociación "Hermanos Saiz" — AHS (Cuba); Movimiento Juvenil Martiano — MJM (Cuba);

JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by**: Cuba Archive / Free Society Project (United States of America); Cubalex (United States of America); The Human Rights Foundation Center for Law and Democracy (United States of America);

JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by**: Cubalex (United States of America); Instituto Cubano por la Libertad de Expresión y Prensa — ICLEP (United States of America); Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de America Latina — CADAL (Argentina); Cuba Archive/Free Society Project, Inc. (United States of America);

JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by**: International Association Against Torture — IAAT-AICT (United States of America); December 12th Movement International Secretariat (United States of America);

JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by**: Movimiento Dignidad (Cuba); Cubalex (United States of America); Fundacion para los Derechos Humanos en Cuba (United States of America);

JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by**: Fundacion para los Derechos Humanos en Cuba (United States of America); Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de América Latina — CADAL (Argentina); Foro Antitotalitario Unido — FANTU (Cuba);

JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by**: Red Latinoamericana y del Caribe para la Democracia — REDLAD; Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Local — CEDEL (Cuba); Fundacion para los Derechos Humanos en Cuba (United States of America); Asociacion Sindical Cubana — ASC; Eye on Cuba (Cuba); Juventud Activa Cuba Unida — JACU (Cuba); Freedom House FH (United States of America);

JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by**: Jose Marti Cultural Association (Greece); Hasta La Victoria Siempre (Greece); Red Solidaria Griega (Greece); Kalamata Greek-Cuban Friendship Society (Greece); Association for the Advancement of Marxist Thought — Yannis Kordatos (Greece); Diethnes Vima / International Forum (Greece);

JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by**: Cubalex (United States of America); Fundación para los Derechos Humanos en Cuba (United States of America);

JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by**: Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights (United States of America); Cubalex (United States of America);

JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by**: Union Nacional de Arquitectos e Ingenieros de la construccion (Cuba) (Integrada por: Sociedad de Arquitectura; Sociedad de Ingeniería Civil; Sociedad de Ingeniería Hidráulica; Sociedad de Ingenierías Mecánica, Eléctrica e Industrial aplicadas a la Construcción; Sociedad de Ingenierías de las Geociencias y Química aplicadas a la Construcción);

JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by**: CIVICUS — World Alliance for Citizen Participation (South Africa); Cuban Commission on Human Rights and National Reconciliation — CCDHRN (Cuba);

JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by**: Foro por los Derechos y

	Libertades (Cuba) (Integrado por Estado de Sats, Damas de Blanco, Asociacion de presos y expresos politicos).
JS21	**Joint submission 21 submitted by**: Corriente Martiana (Cuba), Instituto Patmos (Cuba), Centro de Cultura y Democracia (Cuba), Asociacion Pro Libertad de Prensa (Cuba), Fundacion Cubana por los Derechos LGBTI (Cuba), Movimiento Cubano Reflexion — MCR (Cuba), Agencia de Prensa Libre Avileña — APLA (Cuba), Federacion Latinoamericana de Mujeres Rurales — FLAMUR (Cuba), Alianza Democratica Piñarena Vueltabajo por Cuba (Cuba), Asociación Sindical Independiente de Cuba — ASIC (Cuba).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR	Comision Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (United States of America).

[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.1–170.7, 170.9–170.14, 170.98, 170.99, 170.101–170.113, and 170.141.

[3] See ACFS-WAB, p. 2; ACRG, p. 1; AELAM, p. 4; AFC, p. 2; AIPSO, p. 4; ALC, p. 3; ANEC, p. 2; APJM, p. 4; ASALJM, p. 2; BOMOF, p. 3; BSFC, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 5; CCN, p. 4; CETIM, p. 4; CMEPH, p. 2; CNDH-RD, p. 4; COLABE, p. 2; CPC, paras. 11 and 13; CSGI, p. 7; FENSUAGRO, para. 2; FRICUZ, para. 4; FSR, p. 2; FU, para. 3; LADH, p. 9; LAT, p. 1; LWU, para. 6; MADRES, p. 2; MDMulheres, p. 5; MEASZ, p. 4; MSU World Leaders, p. 2; NCFA, p. 2; OCLAE, p. 3; OWTU, p. 1; POGO, p. 5; PROCULTUR, p. 2; SFB, p. 5; and WFTU, p. 5.

[4] See CNDH-RD, p. 5. See also JS10, p. 9; CJS, p. 4 and NCFA, p. 3.

[5] See JS10, p. 9. See also JS9, para. 54.

[6] See JS5, p. 12; JS7, p. 7; JS10, p. 9; JS14, p. 9; JS20, p. 12; JS21, para. 106; AI, p. 6; CETIM, p. 4; CMEPU, p. 3; CRD, p. 9; CSW, p. 1; Eye on Cuba, p. 8; MCR, p. 4; MDB, p. 4; and OCDH, p. 5. See also JS4, p. 3; JS9, para. 52; JS19, p. 13; APLP, p. 11; CADAL, p. 4; CONEG, p. 2; and PHILCUBA, p. 1.

[7] See JS7, p. 7; JS9, para. 51; JS10, p. 9; JS14, p. 9; and MCFA, p. 3.

[8] See CUT, p. 3. See also CNDH-RD, p. 4; COLABE, p. 2; CPC, para. 12; and FS, paras. 6–7.

[9] See CSW, p. 1.

[10] See JS5, p. 12. See also JS10, p. 9.

[11] See JS2, p. 2; JS6, p. 2; AAUC, p. 1; ACFS-M, p. 2; ACRG, p. 1; AELAM, p. 4; AIPSO, p. 4; ALC, p. 3; ANDES 21 de junio, p. 5; APJM, p. 4; ASALJM, p. 1; ASC/VSC, p. 5; ASOFAMD, p. 3; BSFC, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 4; CEG, p. 1; CMEPH, p. 2; COLABE, p. 3; COSATU, paras. 38 and 48; CPC, paras. 12 and 14; CSHRS, para. 2; FENSUAGRO, para. 4; FRICUZ, para. 9; FSR, p. 2; HCAFS, para. 4; LADH, p. 8; MADRES, p. 2; MDMulheres, pp. 3 and 5; MEASZ, p. 4; MSV, p. 3; NCFA, p. 2; NUNW, p. 4; OWTU, p. 2; PAM, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 2; SFB, p. 5; SFKC, p. 1; UNDECA, p. 2; WFTU, p. 5; and WPC, p. 5.

[12] See JS2, p. 2. See also CNDH-RD, p. 4; and FU, para. 3.

[13] A/HRC/24/16, para. 170.107 (Austria, Spain, Hungary, Montenegro); and para. 170.110 (France).

[14] AI, pp. 2 and 3. See also JS10, pp. 1, 4–5; and JS20, p. 11.

[15] See JS5, p. 12; JS7, p. 7; JS9, paras. 57–61; JS10, p. 9; JS14, p. 9; JS19, p. 17; AI, p. 6; CADAL, p. 4; CRD, pp. 9 and 11; and CSW, p. 2.

[16] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.15–170.23, 170.26–170.33, 170.37, 170.41, 170.47, 170.50–170.52, 170.62, and 170.87.

[17] See JS2, p. 3; AACC, p. 2; ACFS-M, p. 1; ACFS-WAB, p. 1; ACWF, p. 1; AELAM, pp. 4–5; AHCAS, p. 2; ALC, p. 3; ANCI, p. 1; APEGECEA, p. 3; ASC/VSC, p. 5; AVACJM, p. 3; AvhG, p. 1; BOMOF, p. 1; BSFC, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 4; and UNJC, p. 1.

[18] See JS6, p. 2; AELAM, p. 5; AFEP, p. 3; AIPSO, p. 3; ALC, p. 2; ANDES 21 de junio, pp. 4–5; APJM, p. 4; ASC/VSC, p. 2; ASOFAMD, p. 2; CAMICUBA, pp. 3–4; CEBRAPAZ, p. 1; CEG, p. 1; CMEPH, p. 2; CPDH, p. 2; FENSUAGRO, paras. 14–15; FLM, p. 1; FRICUZ, para. 28; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 2; HOLA, p. 4; JRDC, para. 1; LADH, p. 7; Mandate, p. 2; MDMulheres, p. 5; MEASZ, p. 3; MINGA, p. 5; MSU World Leaders, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 5; SFB, p. 4; SLNCSC, p. 4; and WPC, p. 4. See also JS2, p. 3.

[19] See OCDH, p. 1. See also JS10, p. 2; JS20, p. 1; APLP, p. 8; CJS, p. 2; and Cubalex, p. 1.

[20] See Cubalex, p. 1. See also JS14, p. 8; and Eye on Cuba, p. 4.

[21] See JS21, para. 75. See also JS9, para. 8; JS10, p. 10; CJS, p. 4; and CRD, pp. 3 and 9.

[22] See COLABE, p. 7. See also JS2, p. 4.

[23] See AIPSO, p. 3; ALC, p. 30; APJM, p. 4; ASOFAMD, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 4; CEG, p. 1; CPDH, p. 2; FENSUAGRO, para. 18; LADH, p. 8; MEASZ, p. 4; MSU World Leaders, p. 2; NUNW, p. 4; PROCULTUR, p. 1; SFB, p. 4; UNJC, p. 2; WFTU, p. 4; and WPC, p. 4. See also AFEP, p. 3.

[24] See JS20, p. 1; and JS21, para. 67. See also JS10, p. 2 and 3.

[25] See JS7, p. 7; JS9, para. 63; JS10, p. 10; CJS, p. 4; Cubalex, p. 1; and OCDH, p. 5. See also JS14, p. 11; AI, p. 1; and APLP, p. 6.
[26] See CSHRS, para. 2; COSATU, para. 21; ANDES 21 de junio, p. 5; BOMOE, p. 1; MINGA, p. 3; NCFA, p. 2; and OWTU, p. 2.
[27] See JS19, p. 18.
[28] See JS10, p. 10. See also JS7, p. 8; JS14, pp. 10–11; JS19, p. 17; and OCDH, p. 5.
[29] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.114, 170.115, 170.119, and 170.130–170.133.
[30] See UNJC, p. 3. See also ANSOC, p. 3; AVACJM p. 3; BOMOE, p. 2; CAPSDH, p. 1; CYCI, p. 2; NCCLP, p. 2; RATB, p. 4; and YSI, p. 2.
[31] See ACFS-WAB, p. 2; ACTJGG, p. 1; ACLIFM, pp. 1–5; ACWF, p. 1; AFC, p. 2; AFEP, p. 1; AHCAS, p. 2; AIPSO, p. 4; ALC, p. 3; AVACJM, p. 3; BOMOE, p. 2; BSFC, p. 3; CAPSDH, pp. 1–3; Caribcouncil, p. 1; CMMLK, p. 3; CNSRALNS, p. 3; COAR, p. 2; CPC para. 9; CSC, p. 7; CSHRS, para. 9; ECDD, p. 2; EEDDA, p. 3; FLM, p. 1; ILA ACR, p. 4; GCC, pp. 6; IAC, p. 4; JUST, p. 3; OWTU, p. 2; PCJ, p. 3; Reflektum, p. 1; SUECOCUBANA, p. 7; VB, p. 2; YSI, p. 2; and OWTU, p. 2. See also AAM, p. 3; BSFC, p. 2; CCN, pp. 2–3; CMEPH, p. 3; and NEHAWU, p. 2.
[32] See YSI, p. 2. See also CAPSDH, p. 1.
[33] See CIR, pp. 2–3 and 7. See also CONEG, p. 2; CRD, p. 3; and IACHR, p. 14.
[34] See CIR, p. 8. See also CONEG, p. 4; and CAPSDH, pp. 2 and 3.
[35] See CONEG, p. 4.
[36] See JS5, pp. 3–4, 9, 10, 12 and 13. See also DCF, p. 1; LIFS, p. 1; OWTU, p. 2; Reflektum, pp. 1–2; VB, p. 2 and YSI, p. 2.
[37] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.36, 170.38–170.40, 170.42–170.46, 170.53, 170.59, 170.60, 170.64–170.86, 170.100, 170.147, 170.206, 170.208, 170.213, 170.214, 170.216, and 170.220.
[38] See JS2, p. 10; JS3, p. 4; ACFS-WAB, p. 3; ASLGC, p. 3; CFV, pp. 1–7; Cuba Va, p. 1; Euskadi Cuba, p. 2; FANJ, pp. 2–3; FRICUZ, para. 27; KCFS, para. 15; mediCuba-Suisse, p. 1; MSV, p. 3; OEKG, p. 4; PHILCUBA, p. 2; Spartacus Säätiö, p. 1; SUECOCUBANA, p. 5; and UNJC, p. 5.
[39] See JS2, p. 8; JS6, p. 4; JS11, paras. 2–4; JS15, p. 2; AACC, p. 3; AACG, p. 1; AASCuba, p. 7; ACFS-M, p. 2; ACFS-S, p. 1; ACFS-WAB, pp. 1–3; ACRG, p. 2; ACTJGG, pp. 1–2; AELAM, pp. 3–4; AFC, p. 3; AFEP, p. 4; AHCAS, pp. 3–4; AIASP p. 5; AIPSO, p. 3; AJMS, p. 3; ALC, p. 3; ALGES, pp. 3–4; ANDES 21 de junio, p. 3; APEGECEA, p. 4; APJM, p. 4; ASC/VSC, p. 5; AUTISMO DURANGO A.C., p. 1; AVACJM, p. 5; AvhG, p. 1; BOMOE, pp. 3–4; CACSH, pp. 1 and 2; CAPSDH, p. 3; Caribcouncil, p. 1; CEBRAPAZ, p. 3; CETIM, p. 3; CGTP, p. 1; CNC, p. 8; CNDH-RD, p. 5; CNSRALNS, p. 3; COLABE, p. 3; COSATU, paras. 22–25; CPC, para. 17; CPPC, pp. 1–2; CSGI, p. 7; CSHRS, para. 15; Cuba Cooperation, p. 4; Cuba Va, p. 1; Cubanismo, p. 1; DCF, p. 1; DLAVOE, p. 2; EEDDA, pp. 3–4; EEDYE, pp. 2–3; Euskadi Cuba, p. 2; FENSUAGRO, para. 1; FGU, paras. 2–3; FOCUS-SA, p. 7; FRICUZ, para. 3; FS, paras. 30–37; FSR, p. 2; FU, paras. 6–7; Fundacion Guayasamin, p. 6; GECU, p. 1; HOLA, p. 6; IFCO/Pastors for Peace, p. 1; JRDC, paras. 4 and 15–21; KCFS, paras. 9–10; KOTA, paras. 4–13; KZF, p. 4; LADH, pp. 1–2 and 9; LFLF, paras. 2–8; MADRES, p. 3; MSU World Leaders, p. 2; NCFA, p. 2; NwC, p. 1; OCLAE, p. 2; OEKG, p. 4; OGE, pp. 1 and 2; OSPAAAL, pp. 3–5; OWTU, pp. 1 and 4; PACO, p. 3 and 4; Patria y Cultura, p. 4; PCDA, pp. 1–2; PCJ, pp. 6–7; PFOM, pp. 2 and 3; PHILCUBA, p. 2; POGO, p. 6; RATB, p. 5; Reflektum, p. 2; SCCA, pp. 1–2; SCKP, pp. 2 and 3; SEI RFG, p. 2; SFB, p. 5; SUECOCUBANA, p. 5; SVGCFS, pp. 2–4; TUJOP, p. 1; and USELAMPA pp. 2–4.
[40] See ASC/VSC, p. 6; CEBRAPAZ, pp. 3–4; COAR, p. 6; CPDH, p. 3; KCFS, para. 11; NCFA, p. 2; and Patria y Cultura, p. 5.
[41] See JS2, p. 3.
[42] See JS11, para. 5; AACC, p. 3; AACG, p. 2; AAM, p. 2; AAUC, p. 1; ACFS-M, p. 2; ACFS-WAB, p. 1; AIASP, p. 5; AIPSO, p. 1; AJMS, p. 2; ALC, p. 3; ANCI, p. 4; ANDES 21 de junio, p. 5; ANSOC, p. 4; APEGECEA, p. 6; ASC/VSC, p. 6; AVACJM, p. 3; BOMOE, pp. 4–5; Caribcouncil, p. 2; CCN, p. 4; CEBRAPAZ, p. 3; CETIM, pp. 1 and 2; CMEPH, p. 2; CNDH-RD, p. 2; COAR, p. 6; CIERIC, p. 2; COLABE, p. 3; COSATU, para. 30; CPC, para. 8; Cuba Cooperation, p. 4; Cuba Va, p. 1; EEDDA, pp. 2 and 4; EEDYE, p. 3; FENSUAGRO, para. 5; FMC, p. 4; FRICUZ, para. 8; FU, para. 4; Fundacion Guayasamin, p. 7; HCAFS, paras. 14–17; JUST, p. 2; KCFS, para. 12; LADH, p. 8; LAT, p. 2; MDMulheres pp. 3 and 5; MEASZ, p. 4; MOVPAZ, p. 1; MSU World Leaders, p. 3; NCCLP, pp. 4–5; NCFA, p. 3; NUNW, p. 4; NwC, p. 1; OCLAE, p. 3; OEKG, p. 4; OGE, p. 3; OSPAAAL, p. 2; PACO, p. 5; PAM, p. 1; Patria y Cultura, p. 3; Paz y Trabajo Digno, p. 3; PCDA, p. 2; PHILCUBA, p. 3; PROCULTUR, p. 5; SEI RFG, p. 2; SFB, p. 5; SFKC, p. 1; SI NCSC, p. 3; SODEPAZ, p. 1; SUECOCUBANA, p. 2; SVGCFS, pp. 1–2; UIC, p. 2; WFTU, p. 5; and WPC, p. 5. See also JS6, p. 2; ACFS-S, p 1; ACURE, p. 4; AFC p. 3; AHCAS, p. 4; ALJT, p. 2; APC, p. 1; ASALJM, p. 1; AUTISMO DURANGO, A.C., p. 1; AvhG, p. 1; CACSH, p. 1; CGTP, p. 1; CPCES, p. 4; CPPC, p. 2; CSC, p. 4; CsGI, p. 5; CTC, p. 1; DCF, p. 1; Euskadi Cuba, pp. 1 and 3; FGU, para.

7; FOCUS-SA, pp. 3 and 5; FS, para. 3; GHP, paras. 7 and 11; IAC, p. 1; IFCO/Pastors for Peace, p. 1; JRDC, paras. 1 and 12; MADRES, p. 1; Mandate, p. 2; MINGA, p. 5; MSV, p. 3; OWTU, p. 3; SET, p. 3; and UNDECA, pp. 1–2.

[43] See AJMS, p. 2; BOMOF, p. 5; CETIM, p. 1; COSATU, para. 35; JUST, p. 2; Paz y Trabajo Digno, p. 3; PHILCUBA, p. 3; SLNCSC, p. 3; and SUT-COCUBANA, p. 2. See also HOLA, p. 7; NwC, p. 1; and SCCA, pp. 1–2.

[44] See Caribcouncil, p. 2; NwC, p. 1; PCJ, p. 2; and VGCL, p. 3.

[45] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.48, 170.61, 170.124, 170.129, 170.134–170.137, 170.140, 170.143–170.146, 170.149–170.151, 170.159, 170.163–170.165, and 170.175.

[46] See JS4, p. 1; JS14, p. 3; AFC, p. 2; AIPSO, p. 5; ALC, p. 4; APJM, p. 6; ASALJM, p. 2; BOMOF, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 6; CEG, p. 3; CNSRALNS, p. 3; FENSUAGRO, paras. 25–26; FRICUZ, para. 10; MDMulheres, p. 7; MEASZ, p. 5–6; NUNW, p. 6; PHILCUBA, p. 3; PROCULTUR, p. 8; SFB, p. 7; SLNCSC, p. 2; and WFTU, p. 7. See also JS9, paras. 12–13; JS21, para. 29; ACRG, p. 2; ACURE, p. 3; AJMS, p. 2; CPC, para. 16; FS, para. 10; MINGA, p. 4; MITSO, p. 1; OEKG, p. 4; and PCJ, p. 5.

[47] See JS4, p. 3; AI, p. 7; CNDH-RD, p. 5; CRD, p. 10; and PHILCUBA, p. 3.

[48] See JS2, p. 4; ACURE, p. 3; AELAM, p. 4; ANDES 21 de junio, p. 4; APEGECEA, p. 4; CNC, p. 3; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 2; and NEHAWU, p. 2.

[49] See CNDH-RD, p. 5. See also AAM, pp. 2–3; AELAM, p. 4; ANDES 21 de junio, p. 4; Euskadi Cuba, p. 2; mediCuba-Suisse, p. 2; and PCJ, p. 4.

[50] See JS9, paras. 11, 19–23, 30, 33, 37 and 48.

[51] See IACHR, p. 8.

[52] See JS7, p. 4; JS9, para. 36; JS14, p. 7; CFEC, p. 3; MDB, pp. 3–4; OCDH, pp. 1–2; and UNPACU, p. 2.

[53] See JS7, p. 4. See also JS9, para. 36; JS14, p. 8; and CFEC, p. 3.

[54] See IACHR, pp. 12–13.

[55] See CFEC, pp. 3 and 5. See also JS7, p. 4; CRD, p. 6; and OCDH, pp. 2 and 5.

[56] A/HRC/24/16 paras. 170.114 (South Africa), 170.115 (Peru), 170.119 (Argentina) y 170.130 (South Africa).

[57] See JS12, p. 1. See also JS20, p. 6; CJS, p. 3; CRD, p. 10; and IACHR, p. 13.

[58] See JS12, pp. 2–6. See also JS5, p. 4–5; JS9, para. 44; and AI, p. 4.

[59] See ACFS-WAB, p. 2; ACURE, p. 3; AIPSO, p. 5; ALC, p. 5; APEGECEA, p. 5; APJM, p. 6; ASALJM, p. 2; ASC/VSC, p. 5; CAMICUBA, pp. 6–7; CCN, p. 3; CEG, p. 3; CMEPH, p. 3; CPDH, p. 3; CSHRS, para. 8; DCF, p. 2; FENSUAGRO, paras. 28–31; FRICUZ, paras. 47–50; Fundación Guayasamín, pp. 2–4; LADH, pp. 11–12; LAT, pp. 1–2; MDMulheres, p. 7; MEASZ, p. 6; MITSO, p. 1; NUNW, p. 7; Patria y Cultura, p. 4; PROCULTUR, p. 7; SFB, pp. 7–8; and WFTU, p. 7. See also AAC, p. 29.

[60] See JS9, paras. 39, 40 and 42. See also JS13, pp. 1–6; JS16, pp. 1–2, 4–9; JS21, paras. 65–66; DDC, p. 1; and UNPACU, p. 1.

[61] See UNPACU, p. 1. See also AI, p. 3; DDC, p. 3; and MDB, p. 3.

[62] See AI, p. 6. See also JS4, p. 2; JS9, paras. 43 and 55–56; JS13, p. 9; and JS16, p. 10.

[63] See LADH, p. 12. See also CAMICUBA, p. 7; FENSUAGRO, para. 31; FRICUZ, para. 50; ALC, p. 5; MEASZ, p. 6; NUNW, p. 7; and SFB, p. 8.

[64] See JS13, pp. 6 and 9. See also JS16, p. 10; and CRD, p. 4.

[65] See JS5, pp. 6 and 14.

[66] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.138, 170.153–170.162, and 170.283.

[67] See JS1, p. 6. See also MINGA, p. 3.

[68] See CRD, p. 6. See also JS9, para. 9; JS20, p. 1; JS21, paras. 21–22; AI, p. 5; APLP, p. 7; CJIC, p. 5; Eye on Cuba, p. 5; IACHR, p. 13; and MCR, p. 1.

[69] See AI, p. 4.

[70] See CJIC, p. 5. See also JS10, pp. 1–2; APLP, p. 6; and CJS, p. 4.

[71] See JS2, p. 4. See also JS1, p. 7; AACC, p. 2; ACURE, p. 3; APEGECEA, p. 5; OWTU, p. 2; PCJ, p. 4; and UNJC, p. 3.

[72] See AFC, p. 2; AIPSO, pp. 3 and 4; ALC, pp. 2–3; APJM, p. 4; ASOFAMD, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 4; CNSRALNS, pp. 2–3; FENSUAGRO, paras. 16–17; FRICUZ, para. 5; HOLA, p. 4; LADH, pp. 7–8; MDMulheres, p. 5; MEASZ, pp. 3–4; NUNW, p. 4; PROCULTUR, p. 2; SFB, p. 4; WFTU, p. 4; and WPC, p. 4.

[73] See AI, p. 5. See also JS14, p. 4; IACHR, p. 9; and UNPACU, p. 1.

[74] See JS20, p. 13. See also CJIC, p. 5; and Eye on Cuba, p. 8.

[75] See JS21, para. 80. See also JS19, p. 15; and JS20, p. 13.

[76] See JS14, p. 4. See also JS12, p. 3; CJIC, p. 4; and CJS, p. 5.

[77] See JS1, pp. 7 y 8.

[78] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.62, 170.63, 170.139, 170.166–170.168, 170.170, 170.171, 170.173, 170.175, 170.176, 170.178–170.184, 170.186, 170.187, 170.189–170.203, and 170.230.

[79] See JS1, p. 4–5. See also AACC, p. 2; AIPSO, p. 4; ALC, p. 4; APJM, p. 5; CAMICUBA, p. 5; CYCI, p. 3; FENSUAGRO, para. 23; FRICUZ, para. 19; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 2; HOLA, p. 5; ILA ACR, p. 3; LADH, p. 9; MDMulheres, p. 6; MEASZ, p. 4; NUNW, p. 4; OCLAE, p. 2; OEKG, p. 4; PROCULTUR, p. 6; SFB, p. 6; UNDECA, p. 3; UNJC, p. 1; and WFTU, p. 6.

[80] See APLP, p. 3. See also JS21, paras. 42–43; AI, p. 3; and MCR, p. 2.

[81] See JS19, p. 9. See also JS14, p. 8; and APLP, p. 3.

[82] See ACFS-WAB, p. 2; AIPSO, p. 4; AJMS, p. 2; ALC, p. 3; APJM, p. 5; ASALJM, p. 1; CEBRAPAZ, p. 2; CSHRS, para. 13; FENSUAGRO, para. 24; FRICUZ, para. 26; HOLA, p. 5; LADH, p. 8; MDMulheres, p. 6; MEASZ, p. 4; NUNW, p. 4; OWTU, p. 1; PROCULTUR, p. 5; SFB, p. 5; UIC, p. 4; and WFTU, p. 5.

[83] See JS2, p. 11. See also JS14, p. 9; and ACINC, p. 1.

[84] See AI, pp. 4 and 6. See also JS19, p. 10; ACINC, p. 2; and APLP, p. 9.

[85] See APLP, p. 2.

[86] See ACINC, p. 5. See also JS14, p. 8; and JS19, p. 11.

[87] See JS19, p. 9.

[88] See JS1, p. 6; AAM, p. 4; ACURE, p. 4; AIPSO, p. 4; ALC, p. 3; APJM, p. 5; AVACJM, p. 4; COLABE, p. 4; LADH, p. 9; MDMulheres, p. 6; MEASZ, p. 4; NUNW, p. 4; PCJ, p. 5; PROCULTUR, p. 5. See also ATAC, p. 2; EEDDA, p. 3; SFB, p. 5; and WFTU, p. 5.

[89] See JS1, p. 5; ALC, p. 4; APJM, p. 5; AVACJM, p. 3; CAMICUBA, p. 5; CEG, p. 3; COLABE, p. 5; FENSUAGRO, para. 34; FRICUZ, para. 23; HOLA, p. 5; LADH, p. 10; PROCULTUR, p. 6; WFTU, p. 6; and WPC, p. 5.

[90] See AIPSO, p. 4; ALC, p. 3; APJM, p. 5; MDMulheres, p. 6; MEASZ, p. 4; NUNW, p. 5; PROCULTUR, p. 5; SFB, p. 5; and WFTU, p. 5.

[91] See JS7, pp. 5–6; JS9, para. 10; JS14, pp. 3 and 7–8; JS19, pp. 3, 5, 6–7 and 8; JS20, pp. 11 and 12; JS21, paras. 31–32; AI, pp. 3–5; APLP, p. 5; CIR, pp. 4–6; CJS, pp. 2 and 4; CMEPU, p. 2; CRD, p. 7; Cubalex, p. 1; Eye on Cuba, pp. 3, 4, 5 and 7; FCF, pp. 1–3; MCR, p. 2; MDB, pp. 2–4; OCDH, pp. 2 and 3; PATMOS, p. 4; SFB, p. 2; and UNPACU, pp. 1–3.

[92] See JS19, p. 7. See also IACHR, p. 2.

[93] See JS21, para. 36. See also, CMEPU, p. 1.

[94] See JS2, p. 6; JS6, p. 5; ACFS-WAB, p. 1; ACURE, p. 2; ACYF, p. 1; AFC, p. 1; AIPSO, p. 2; APJM, p. 2; ASC/VSC, p. 3; AVACJM, p. 6; CAMICUBA, p. 1; CEBRAPAZ, p. 2; CJDH, p. 2; CMMLK, pp. 1–2; CNC, p. 6–7; CSHRS, para. 4; CTC, p. 4; Cuba Cooperation, p. 4; EEDDA, p. 2; EEDYE, p. 3; FENSUAGRO, para. 7; FRICUZ, para. 35; FTB, para. 1; Fundación Guayasamín, pp. 4–5; HOLA, pp. 3 and 7; LADH, p. 3; MEASZ, p. 1; MINGA, p. 3; NCFA, p. 2; NUNW, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 3; SFB, p. 2; SLNCSC, p. 4; SPKnS, p. 1; WPC, p. 2; and YSI, p. 4.

[95] See AIPSO, p. 2; ALC, p. 2; APJM, p. 2; ASC/VSC, p. 3; ASOFAMD, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 2; CEBRAPAZ, p. 2; CEG, p. 2; CNC, p. 7; COAR, p. 5; COLABE, p. 2; CONEG, p. 1; CPC, para. 7; CPDH, p. 2; Cubanismo, p. 1; DCI, p. 2; ECDD, pp. 1–2; FENSUAGRO, para. 11; FRICUZ, para. 39; FS, para. 11; FTB, para. 6; HOLA, p. 3; ILA ACR, p. 3; JUST, p. 3; LADH, p. 4; LAT, p. 1; MDMulheres, p. 4; MEASZ, p. 2; MINGA, p. 3; NCFA, p. 2; NUNW, p. 2; NwC, p. 1; OWTU, p. 1; Paz y Trabajo Digno, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 3; SFB, p. 2; SLNCSC, p. 4; SPKnS, p. 1; SUECOCUBANA, p. 2; VGCL, p. 2; WFTU, p. 2; and YSI, p. 4.

[96] See JS6, p. 5; ACYF, pp. 1–2; AFEP, p. 2; AIPSO, p. 2; ALC, p. 1; APJM, pp. 2–3; ASALJM, p. 1; ASC/VSC, p. 3; CAMICUBA, p. 1; CJDH, p. 2; CNSRALNS, p. 2; CPC, para. 7; CSHRS, para. 7; CYCI, p. 1; EEDDA, p. 2; FENSUAGRO, para. 9; FRICUZ, para. 37; HOLA, p. 3; ILA ACR, p. 2; LADH, p. 3; LAT, p. 1; LWU, para. 3; MDMulheres, p. 3; MEASZ, p. 4; NUNW, pp. 1–2; PROCULTUR, p. 3; SFB, p. 2; SpkNs, p. 1; VGCL, p. 1; VWU, p. 2; WFTU, p. 2; WPC, pp. 2–3; YSI, p. 3. See also JS8, p. 4; AHCAS, p. 4; CPPC, p. 1; and RATB, p. 6.

[97] See JS20, p. 5; and JS21, para. 17. See also Cubalex, p. 3; and MCR, p. 4.

[98] See JS14, p. 6; JS17, pp. 2 and 10; AI, p. 4; APLP, p. 5; CJIC, p. 2; MCR, p. 4. See also JS19, pp. 4–5. See however ALC, p. 4.

[99] See CJIC, p. 2. See also JS17, p. 3; JS19, p. 5; JS20, p. 10; AI, p. 4; APLP, p. 5; and CJS, p. 2.

[100] See JS7, p. 8; JS14, p. 10; JS19, p. 14; JS21, para. 86; CJIC, p. 3; Eye on Cuba, p. 7. See also CJS, p. 4; and CONEG, p. 3.

[101] See JS6, p. 5; JS15, p. 2; ACFS-M, p. 2; ACFS-WAB, p. 1; ACRG, p. 1; ACURE, p. 2; AFC, p. 2; AIPSO, p. 2; ALC, p. 1–2; ALJT, p. 2; APJM, p. 3; ASALJM, p. 1; ASC/VSC, p. 3; CAMICUBA, p. 2; CEBRAPAZ, p. 2; CNC, pp. 3–6; CNSRALNS, p. 2; CPDH, p. 2; CPPC, p. 1; CSGI, p. 6; CSHRS, para. 5; Cubanismo, p. 1; EEDDA, p. 2; FENSUAGRO, paras. 38–39; FLM, p. 1; FRICUZ, para. 40; HCAFS, para. 8; HOLA, p. 3; IAC, p. 1; LADH, pp. 4–5; LAT, p. 1; Mandate, p. 2; MDMulheres, p. 4; MEASZ, p. 2; MINGA, p. 4; MSU World Leaders, p. 2; NUNW, p. 2; OEKG, p. 4; POGO, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 4; SFB, p. 3; SLNCSC, p. 2; WFTU, p. 3; WPC, p. 3. See also JS1, p. 3; AACC, p. 2; AFEP, p. 2; AHCAS, p. 4; CEG, p. 2; CGTP, p. 2; FGU, para. 6; GCC, p. 2; NwC, p. 1; Paz y Trabajo Digno, p. 2; PCJ, p. 6; and SFB, p. 3.

[102] See JS6, p. 5; ACRG, p. 1; ACYF, p. 1; ALC, p. 2; APEGECEA, p. 5; APJM, p. 3; CAMICUBA, p. 2; CIDH, p. 3; CMEPH, p. 2; CNSRALNS, p. 2; EEDDA p. 2; FENSUAGRO, para. 40; FLM, p. 1; FRICUZ, para. 41; HCAFS, para. 9; ILA ACR, p. 3; LADH, p. 5; LAT, p. 1; Mandate, p. 2; mediCuba-Suisse, p. 2; MINGA, p. 4; MSU World Leaders, p. 2; NUNW, p. 3; POGO, p. 2; PROCULTUR, p. 4; Reflektum, p. 1; and WFTU, p. 3. See also JS2, p. 4.

[103] See JS15, p. 2; AAM, p. 4; ACTJGG, p. 1; ACURE, p. 2; AFC, p. 2; AFEP, p. 3; AIPSO, p. 2; ALC, pp. 1–2; APEGECEA, p. 5; APJM, p. 3; ASC/VSC, p. 3; CAMICUBA, pp. 2 and 3; CNC, p. 4; CSGI, p. 6; Cubalex, p. 2; Cubanismo, p. 1; FRICUZ, para. 45; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 5; HCAFS, para. 11; HOLA, p. 4; LADH, pp. 5 and 6; MDMulheres, p. 5; NUNW, p. 3; SFB, p. 3; SUECOCUBANA, p. 3; and WPC, p. 3.

[104] See JS14, pp. 5–6; Cubalex, p. 2; MCR, p. 2. See also JS20, p. 5 and 6.

[105] See CADAL, pp. 1, 2 and 4. See also JS14, p. 5.

[106] See JS20, p. 13.

[107] See JS1, p. 8 and 9; S2, p. 3; JS6, p. 4; AACC, p. 3; AFC, p. 3; AFEP, p. 4; AHCAS, p. 2; AIPSO, pp. 4 and 5; ALC, p. 4; APEGECEA, p. 4; APJM, p. 5; ASALJM, p. 2; BOMOF, p. 2; BSFC, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 6; CIC, pp. 2, 4–5; CNSRALNS, p. 3; COAR, p. 4; COLABE, p. 5; CPPC, p. 1; CSGI, p. 6; CSHRS, para. 12; Cubanismo, p. 1; CYCI, pp. 1 and 3; DCF, p. 1; EEDDA, p. 3; ES, p. 3; FENSUAGRO, para. 20; FRICUZ, para. 15; Fundación Guayasamín, p. 2; HOLA, pp. 4 and 6; IMC, pp. 2–3; LADH, pp. 8 and 11; LAT, p. 1; MEASZ, p. 5; NUNW, p. 6; OWTU, p. 2; Patria y Cultura, p. 4; Paz y Trabajo Digno, pp. 2; PCJ, p. 5; PROCULTUR, pp. 5 and 7; SASG, pp. 2–3; SFB, p. 7; UNDECA, p. 3; WFTU, p. 6; WPC, p. 5. See also ACRG, p. 1; CMEPH, p. 3; SET, p. 4; and UNJC, pp. 2–3.

[108] JS6, p. 4; AFC, p. 3; AFEP, p. 4; AIPSO, p. 5; ALC, p. 4; APJM, p. 5; ASALJM, p. 2; CAMICUBA, p. 6; CMEPH, p. 3; COLABE, p. 5; DCF, p. 1; FENSUAGRO, para. 21; LADH, p. 11; NUNW, p. 6; PROCULTUR, p. 7; and SFB, p. 7.

[109] See CSW, p. 1. See also CRD, p. 8.

[110] See ADF, pp. 2–3; CFFC, p. 1; CSW, pp. 1, 3–5; PATMOS, pp. 3, 4–5; and WEA, pp. 4–7.

[111] See JS2, p. 4.

[112] See CNDH-RD, pp. 4–5. See also JS2, p. 4.

[113] See ACDEL, p. 4.

[114] See JS5, pp. 8 and 13. However see ADF, pp. 4–6.

[115] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.93, 170.95, 170.128, 170.205, 170.279, 170.280, 170.284, and 170.285.

[116] See CGTP, p. 3; FTB, para. 3; FU, para. 1; and KOTA, para. 3.

[117] See NCCLP, p. 3. See also VGCL, p. 3.

[118] See ANEC, p. 2. See also AACC, p. 2; and HOLA, p. 5.

[119] See FMC, p. 4. See also ACWF, p. 2; CPCES, p. 4; NCCLP, p. 2; and POGO, p. 3.

[120] See JS21, para. 54. See also OCDH, p. 4.

[121] See ACFS-WA, p. 3. See also FGU, para. 7; COLABE, p. 2; PCJ, p. 2; and PFOM, p. 2.

[122] See OCDH, p. 3–4. See also JS7, p. 1.

[123] See ALC, p. 3; APEGECEA, p. 3; APJM, p. 6; CCN, p. 3; CMEPH, p. 2; CNSRALNS, p. 3; COLABE, p. 4; CTC, pp. 2–3; Cubanismo, p. 1; DCF, p. 1; FENSUAGRO, para. 36; FTB, para. 3; FU, para. 1; HOLA, p. 5; LADH, p. 9; PROCULTUR, p. 6; SFB, p. 3; VGCL, p. 2; WFTU, p. 5; and WPC, p. 5. See also CUT, p. 1; and FRICUZ, para. 25.

[124] See CTC, pp. 1, 4–5. See also JS15, p. 3.

[125] See CRD, pp. 9 and 11. See also JS7, p. 2; JS19, p. 4; and JS21, para. 56.

[126] See JS7, p. 2. See also AI, p. 5; and CIR, p. 5.

[127] See Euskadi-Cuba, p. 1. See also Cuba Va, p. 1.

[128] See CJS, p. 3.

[129] See ACLJFIM, p. 4. See also ANSOC, p. 3.

[130] See ANCI, p. 3.

[131] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.215, 170.277, and 170.278.

[132] See AIASP, p. 5; CUT, p. 2; and FS, para. 13. See also DLAVOE, p. 1.

[133] See ANEC, p. 3. See also ANSOC, p. 3; and CSHRS, para. 16.

[134] See Fundación Guayasamín, p. 6. See also APEGECEA, p. 6.

[135] See JS7, p. 2.

[136] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.53–170.56, 170.58, 170.94, 170.207, 170.209–170.212, 170.217–170.219, 170.221–170.237, 170.253, and 170.255–170.258.

[137] See AFC, p. 3; AIPSO, p. 3; COSATU, para. 21; CPC, para. 9; CPPC, p. 1; CSGI, p. 6; CTC, p. 7; Cubanismo, p. 1; EEDDA, p. 2; FMC, p. 4; FRICUZ, para. 2; HCAFS, para. 7; HOLA, pp. 2 and 5; IFCO/Pastors for Peace, p. 1; LADH, p. 8; LAT, p. 2; MEASZ, p. 4; NCFA, p. 2; NUNW, p. 4; PROCULTUR, p. 3; SFB, p. 5; SVGCFS, p. 2; and WFTU, p. 5. See also ACRG, p. 1; ACTJGG, p. 1; and DLAVOE, para. 3.

[138] See CNDH-RD, p. 3. See also IAC, p. 1, and OEKG, p. 2.
[139] See JS2, p. 4–5. See also COSATU, paras. 26 and 32, EEDDA, p. 3, and Fundação Lauro Campos, p. 2.
[140] See JS2, p. 6. See also ANEC, p. 6.
[141] See Patria y Cultura, p. 4.
[142] See OCDH, p. 5. See also MCR, p. 2.
[143] See JS3, p. 2. See also AIPSO, p. 3, IACHR, p. 15, OCLAE, p. 3, and OWTU, p. 3.
[144] See JS3, p. 3.
[145] See ANEC, p. 5. See also JS7, p. 3, KCFS, para. 6, and UNJC, p. 4.
[146] See Camaquito, p. 2. See also JS18, p. 4.
[147] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.88, 170.238–170.252, 170.254, and 170.263.
[148] See JS6, p. 3, JS11, para. 2, AAM, p. 5, ACFS-S, p. 1, ACURE, p. 1, ACWF, p. 3, AIASP, p. 5, ALGES, p. 2, AMECA, p. 1, ANDES 21 de junio, p. 4, ANEC, p. 4, APEGECEA, p. 3, COSATU, para. 31, CSGI, p. 6, CSHRS, para. 14, CUT, p. 2, DLAVOE, p. 2, EEDDA, p. 3, EEDYE, p. 2, FRICUZ, para. 11, FU, para. 6, Fundación Guayasamín, p. 5, GECU, p. 2, HOLA, p. 6, JUST, p. 3, mediCuba-Suisse, p. 1, NEHAWU, p. 3, OWTU, p. 3, PCJ, p. 3, PHILCUBA, p. 2, Reflektum, p. 2, SCKP, p. 2, and UNMMAC, p. 1. See also JS2, p. 7, AFC, p. 3, AJMS, p. 3, GHP, paras. 3 and 11, and JRDC, para. 7 and 12, RATB, p. 7, and UNJC, p. 4.
[149] See CPDH, p. 1. See also JS8, p. 3, AELAM, p. 1, APEGECEA, p. 4, and ASC/VSC, p. 4.
[150] See JS6, p. 3, ACWF, p. 3, AELAM, p. 2, CETIM, p. 2, Fundación Guayasamín, p. 2, KCFS, para. 5, PACO, p. 4, PCDA, p. 1. See also ALGES, p. 3.
[151] See AELAM, p. 3, ALGES, p. 3, COLABE, p. 6, Euskadi Cuba, p. 2, FGU, para. 5, FS, para. 17, JRDC, para. 8, and PCJ, p. 3.
[152] See JS6, p. 3, AACC, p. 2, ACURE, p. 1, ACWF, p. 3, AELAM, p. 2, AFC, p. 3, ALGES, p. 2, ASC/VSC, p. 4, COSATU, para. 32, CSHRS, para. 14, CUT, p. 1, FGU, para. 5, FS, para. 23, GHP, para. 6, HOLA, p. 6, JRDC, para. 6, KCFS, para. 5, LAT, p. 2, and OEKG, p. 2. See also LWU, para. 4.
[153] See AELAM, p. 2. See also CUT, p. 2, FS, paras. 15–16, and UNMMAC, p. 2.
[154] See ACWF, p. 3, AHCAS, p. 2, CETIM, p. 3, EEDDA, p. 4, Euskadi Cuba, p. 1, FS, para. 19, and SCCA, p. 2.
[155] See COAR, p. 4. See also JS2, p. 8.
[156] See FRICUZ, para. 34.
[157] See ANEC, p. 5. See also ACWF, p. 3, AELAM, p. 2, Camaquito, p. 1, and UNMMAC, p. 2.
[158] See ACWF, p. 3, CNDH-RD, p. 3, EEDDA, p. 4, FMC, p. 5, LWU, para. 4, UNMMAC, p. 2. See also AELAM, p. 2, MDMulheres, p. 1, and OEKG, p. 2.
[159] See JS6, p. 3, AFC, p. 3, AHCAS, p. 3, ALGES, p. 2, APEGECEA, p. 4, ASC/VSC, p. 4, COSATU, para. 31, CPC, para. 9, CUT, p. 1, EEDDA, p. 3, EEDYE, p. 2, Euskadi Cuba, p. 1, FMC, p. 5, FRICUZ, para. 12, FS, para. 23, GHP, para. 6, JRDC, para. 6, JUST, p. 3, KCFS, para. 5, MDMulheres, p. 1, OCLAE, p. 3, OGE, p. 2, SCCA, p. 2. See also AELAM, p. 2, ALJT, p. 2, HOLA, p. 6, LAT, p. 2, mediCuba-Suisse, p. 1, OEKG, p. 2, and PCDA, p. 1, POGO, p. 2, and UNMMAC, p. 2.
[160] See CUT, p. 1. See also JRDC, para. 9.
[161] See JS6, p. 3, ACWF, p. 3, AELAM, p. 2, AHCAS, p. 2, ALGES, p. 3, APEGECEA, p. 4, ASC/VSC, p. 4, CETIM, p. 2, CNDH-RD, p. 4, CUT, p. 1, COSATU, para. 31, EEDDA, p. 4, EEDYE, p. 2, Euskadi Cuba, p. 1, FS, para. 22, JRDC, para. 9, KCFS, para. 5, OGE, p. 2, PCDA, p. 1, SCCA, p. 2, and VWU, p. 1.
[162] See ANCI, p. 2, and ANSOC, p. 3.
[163] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.148, 170.57, 170.93, 170.95, 170.259–170.276, 170.288, and 170.289.
[164] See JS5, p. 11, JS6, p. 3, JS21, para. 46, ACFS-S, p. 1, ACURE, p. 1, ACYF, p. 3, AFC, p. 3, AIASP, p. 5, ALJT, p. 1, ANDES 21 de junio, p. 3, ANEC, p. 4, APC, p. 1, APEGECEA, p. 3, CPC, para. 9, CSC, pp. 4–5, CSGI, p. 6, EEDDA, p. 4, Euskadi Cuba, p. 2, FLM, p. 1, FRICUZ, paras. 30–32, FSR, p. 2, Fundación Guayasamín, p. 6, GECU, pp. 1–2, JUST, p. 3, KCFS, para. 4, mediCuba-Suisse, p. 1, NEHAWU, p. 2, OWTU, p. 4, PCJ, p. 2, PHILCUBA, p. 2, and RATB, p. 4. See also JS8, p. 4, CGTP, p. 3, DLAVOE, p. 1, SCCA, p. 2, and UNJC, p. 4.
[165] See JS1, p. 8, JS8, p. 3, AFC, p. 3, AHCAS, p. 3, APEGECEA, p. 3, ASC/VSC, p. 4, CNDH-RD, p. 3, COLABE, p. 4, CSC, p. 5, EEDYE, p. 2, Euskadi Cuba, p. 1, FGU, para. 5, FS, para. 28, Fundación Guayasamín, p. 7, OWTU, p. 4, and SCCA, p. 2.
[166] See JS6, p. 3, AHCAS, p. 3, ALJT, p. 1, CGTP, p. 2, CPC, para. 9, EEDDA, p. 4, EEDYE, p. 2, FGU, para. 5, FS, para. 27, HOLA, p. 6, KCFS, para. 4, and PCJ, p. 3.
[167] See ACWF, p. 2. See also UNMMAC, pp. 2–3.
[168] See AJMS, p. 3. See also CUT, p. 3.
[169] See CSC, pp. 6–7. See also BSFC, p. 3.
[170] See ACYF, p. 3. See also ANDES 21 de junio, p. 3.

[171] See ACDEL, p. 3.
[172] See MCR, p. 1. See also JS21, para. 48 and 51, and ACDEL, pp. 3–4.
[173] See DDC, pp. 5–6, and CTFC, p. 1. See also JS7, p. 4, and PATMOS, p. 4.
[174] See ANCI, p. 3, and ANSOC, p. 4. See also AHCAS, p. 3, FMC, p. 6, and OGE, p. 2.
[175] See JS6, p. 3. See also AACC, p.2, ACLIFIM, p. 3, ANDES 21 de junio, p. 3, Camaquito, p. 1, and EEDYE, p. 2.
[176] See JS5, pp. 11 and 13.
[177] See JS1, p. 9. See also JS2, p. 9, and CJS, pp. 3–4.
[178] See ACDEL, p. 2. See also JS7, p. 6.
[179] See CONEG, p. 3.
[180] See JS2, p. 5. See also AJMS, p. 3, ANEC, pp. 5–6, APEGECEA, p. 6, Camaquito, pp. 1–2, and CIERIC, pp. 2–4, CSC, p. 8, and DLAVOE, p. 1.
[181] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.89, 170.116–170.118, 170.120–170.127, 170.129, 170.152, and 170.281.
[182] See JS3, p. 5, CPCES, pp. 4–5, CSHRS, para. 10, EEDDA, p. 2, FMC, p. 4–5, LWU, paras. 4–5, MDM, p. 1, NCCLP, p. 3, POGO, pp. 4–5, SUECOCUBANA, p. 7, and VB, pp. 3–4.
[183] See GCC, pp. 3 and 5. See also SOCUMES, para. 18, and VB, p. 4.
[184] See JS3, p. 5, CPCES, pp. 3–4, CSC, p. 7, CSHRS, para. 10, CTC, p. 2, EEDDA, p. 3, FMC, p. 4, FS, paras. 8 and 9, GCC, pp. 3–6, IAC, p. 4, LWU, para. 5, MDM, p. 2, MDMulheres, p. 2, MSV, p. 3, NCCLP, p. 3, POGO, p. 3, UNMMAC, pp. 3–4 and 5, and VWU, p. 1.
[185] See JS3, p. 5, ACWF, p. 2, AHCAS, p. 3, BSFC, p. 3, CPCES, p. 3, CSC, p. 7, CSHRS, para. 10, EEDDA, p. 2, FMC, p. 4, FRICUZ, para. 33, FS, para. 8, IAC, p. 4, KCFS, para. 8, LWU, para. 5, MDM, p. 2, MDMulheres, p. 2, MSV, p. 3, NCCLP, p. 3, PCJ, p. 3, POGO, p. 2, SUECOCUBANA, p. 4, UNMMAC, p. 3, VB, p. 5, VWU, p. 1, and YSL, p. 3.
[186] See ACWF, p. 4.
[187] See JS3, p. 6.
[188] See CIR, p. 8.
[189] See JS14, p. 10. See also JS7, p. 8.
[190] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.25, 170.169, 170.89–170.92, and 170.204.
[191] See JS8, p. 3. See also BRYU, p. 1.
[192] See DLAVOE, p. 1, FLM, p. 1, and NEHAWU, p. 2. See also Cuba Cooperation, p. 4.
[193] See ACDEL, pp. 1–2.
[194] See ACDEL, p. 6.
[195] See GIEACPC, pp. 1 and 3.
[196] See ACYF, p. 3. See also CJDH, p. 5.
[197] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, paras. 170.281, 170.282, 170.284, 170.286–170.288, 170.290, and 170.291.
[198] See ACLIFIM, p. 2.
[199] See JS2, p. 7, and ANSOC, p. 2.
[200] See ANCI, pp. 3–4. See also ANSOC, p. 2.
[201] See JS2, pp. 6–7, ANCI, p. 2, and ANSOC, p. 4. See also FS, para. 14.
[202] See ACLIFIM, p. 2. See also ANSOC, p. 3.
[203] See CJS, p. 4.
[204] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/16, para. 170.292.
[205] See DCF, p. 1. See also OEKG, p. 4, Patria y Cultura, p. 3, and PCJ, p. 5.
[206] See IACHR, p. 11. See also JS9, para. 24, and OCDH, p. 5.